The Rotarian

JUNE . 1954

Rotary's Golden Opportunity CLIFFORD A. RANDALL

Handicaps? Use Them! ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

Debate: Should the U. N. Control Immigration?





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Your Letters

Glaucoma Article 'Worth While'

Believes ALBERTA TENSINK Nurse

Kalamazoo, Michigan

I enjoyed immensely the article on glaucoma entitled Going Blindt, by Andrew Hamilton [THE ROTARIAN for April]. It was very worth while and I sincerely hope many individuals will take opportunity to study its contents and take heed.

Procrastinator Seeks Trouble

Thinks PAUL SLATON, Rotarian Optometrist

Hopkins, Missouri

I was especially interested in Going Blindt, by Andrew Hamilton [The Rotarlan for April]. All too often I see a patient who has not had an eye examination for five or maybe ten years because he had no pains and could see reasonably well. Like the man who does not visit his dentist until he has a toothache (and then often loses the tooth), so this type of procrastinator is asking for trouble. Not only may a disease such as glaucoma be discovered too late, but even if only a correction with glasses is needed, it may take weeks longer for the patient to get relief and comfort than if he had sought professional advice earlier.

Since approximately 75 percent of all refractions are done by optometrists, our training necessarily includes general and ocular pathology so that we are able to detect diseases when present and enlist for treatment. However, we cannot help him who feels that he might just as well wait until another week, month, or year before admitting that there might be something wrong with

his eyes.

Seattle's Ready for Shoppers, Too Says Harold Otho Stone, Rotarian

Public-Relations Counsel
Seattle, Washington

In his Seattle Is Ready! [THE ROTAB-IAN for May], James Lightbody tells of plans being made to entertain Rotarians and their families in Seattle at the time of Rotary's Annual Convention June 6-10. Between the lines I read that there will be time available, particularly for the ladies, to take advantage of opportunities to shop in the city's well-stocked stores. I believe I should tell Conventiongoers that Seattle will be ready here too. And we would encourage them to shop early.

If they do, they will be joining in a program of unusual employee-management cooperation. Effective last March 1, the local unions of retail clerks, working with management, projected a three-month intensive campaign to get people to shop earlier in the day, "to help management make a more productive use of our time and realize more profit from store operation so that our members may continue to have employment and maintained wages." While the promo-



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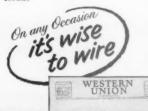
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WESTERN UNION

tion is financed entirely by the retail clerks through their unions, individual Seattle Rotarians have helped to inspire some of the thinking which led the clerks to take this unique approach to a vital business problem and have actively directed the details of the program. The Community Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Seattle gave its unanimous approval and sent a special letter of commendation to the unions,

This problem of morning shopping affects not only the retail stores, but helps meet equally vexing conditions in the moving of traffic with automobiles and transit coaches. Governor Arthur B. Langlie has given it official approval and the superintendent of the Seattle Transit System, a Rotarian, is warm in his praise of the clerks' action.

While the primary object of this movement has been the encouragement of early shopping, the interest of press and public has been caught by the fact that the retail clerks through their unions have been willing to spend their own funds to improve service to customers and to assist management to correct a situation which vexes business in almost every American city. Civic leaders hail it as a progressive step in bringing about a better understanding between employees and management, and Rotarians see in it another application of the thought that "He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

Yes, Seattle is ready for early shoppers!

Seven Hatched Cygnettes Rare?

Asks Haig S. Nahigian, Rotarian Rug Retailer Chicago, Illinois

I would assume from the number of items I see in our Magazine about Nature and the creatures of it that readers of The ROTARIAN are naturalists in great numbers. Let me try this on them:

Recently on a small farm which I have in Berrien Springs, Michigan, seven cygnettes from one clutch hatched and lived. I have checked with both the Lincoln Park Zoo and the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago and have learned from the heads of the wild-life groups that this is most unusual. Neither one had ever heard of seven eggs being hatched.

Swans usually lay from three to six eggs and if half of the clutch is hatched it is considered quite successful. In talking with the assistant to the director of the Lincoln Park Zoo, I asked if seven were good, and he said that he would not say "good," but would say "perfect." He said that he had never heard of seven cygnettes being hatched at one time. I wonder if anyone else has. Here [see photo] is proof of my claim.

Last year the same female swan laid six eggs, but hatched only four, three of which died, which bears out what was told me by the two zoos. Incidentally, the seven cygnettes have been appropriately named after Walt Disney's Seven Dwarfs and at this writing are still alive.

No Wheel Was Necessary

Notes James W. Walker, Banker Secretary, Rotary Club Oceanside, California

So the Rotary Club of Mildmay, Ontario, Canada, uses a wheel to determine the amount of the fine to be assessed for a "misdemeanor" by one of its members [see item in Personalia, The Rotarian for May]. Indeed it is a novel approach to an interesting custom, but we thought the President of our Club did the job pretty well recently without a wheel. Here's the story:

Nicolas McInerny is chairman of the local Red Cross drive, and to help him on his way, Oceanside Club President Harvey Hansen assessed fines on our members as follows: \$1 for all members without ties; \$2 for all members with ties—plus a few miscellaneous fines. It was all in fun—and we enjoyed it and approved it wholeheartedly. As a result of this fine work, we were able to raise \$115 as our Club contribution to this worthy cause.

A Note to Travellers on Route 66

From Gene Baird, Auto. Retailer President, Rotary Club Gallup, New Mexico

We of Gallup were glad to see that Route 66 was included on the map of routes to the West and Seattle [The Rotarian for February, page 52]. We hope that Rotarians who travel that route to or from Rotary's [Continued on page 59]



Seven cygnettes in a sylvan setting. They came in one "package" (also see letter).

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS NOTES FROM 35 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO

SET IN SEATTLE. This is the month when the eyes of the Rotary world turn toward a city of spectacular setting in the U. S. Northwest—Seattle, Wash.—as Rotary holds its 1954 international Convention there, June 6-10. Everything is ready—program, entertainment, hospitality—for the 7,000 or more Rotarians and their families who will soon converge upon the "City of Flowers." (For a 25-page report of the Seattle gathering, see the July issue.)

NEW YORK SCENE. Ringed by mountains decked with Spring foliage, the Lake Placid Club in Essex County, New York, will be the site of another Rotary meeting held a fortnight before the Seattle Convention: the 1954 International Assembly for incoming officers of Rotary International. The dates: May 24-June 1. Concurrently and under the same roof the Rotary Institute for past and present officers will hold daily sessions.

PRESIDENT. As this issue went to press, President Joaquin Serratosa Cibils and his wife, Sofia, were completing five weeks of Rotary visits in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Curacao, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Mexico. Early reports tell of warm welcomes and enthusiastic Rotary gatherings at every stop, and of three governments that have come to Rotary's world leader or the Bobble. Cuba's "Carlos Manuel de Cespedes" medal, the Dominican Republic's "Juan Pablo Duarte" decoration in the Order of Merit, and Brazil's "Order of the Cruzeiro do Sul" in the rank of Commander. The President is scheduled to return to Chicago on May 7 for the Board meeting (see below) and preparations for the International Assembly and Convention.

PRESIDENT-NOMINEE. No other nominations having been received from Rotary Clubs by April 1, President Serratosa Cibils declared Herbert J. Taylor, Illinois kitchenware manufacturer, to be the President-Nominee of Rotary International. He will be elected President for 1954-55 at the Seattle Convention.

DIRECTORS-NOMINEE. Also to be elected at Seattle are three Directors from outside the U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland, each nominated by the Board in accordance with RI By-Laws. They are: Alphonse Fievez, Soignies, Belgium; Ernesto Imbassahy de Mello, Niteroi, Brazil; O. D. A. Oberg, Sydney, Australia. Declared the Director-Nominee from Canada was Kenneth G. Partridge, of Port Credit, Ont., the only candidate from Canada as of April 1, deadline for filing names.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES. By June 1 all District Governors had held their District Assemblies—gatherings of incoming Club Presidents and Secretaries in each area for discussion and planning of work for 1954-55. High on the agenda of Assemblies was advance planning for observing Rotary's Golden Anniversary. For suggestions about marking this milestone, see Clifford A. Randall's article, page 6.

International Assembly......May 24-June 1.....Lake Placid, N. Y. Rotary Institute......May 24-June 1.....Lake Placid, N. Y. International Convention....June 6-10......Seattle, Wash.

NEW "O. D." Under way are preparations for publishing Rotary's "Official Directory" for 1954-55. To all Rotary Clubs have gone forms for supplying the Central Office with names of new officers and other essential "O. D." information.

VITAL STATISTICS. On April 23 there were 8,155 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 384,000 Rotarians in 88 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1953, totalled 328.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understending, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Cut wire fence re-coating costs

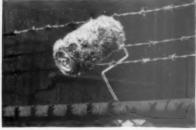
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The Editors' WORKSHOP

ON THE DAY we are closing this issue our morning paper reports on the opening of the Geneva Conference in which 19 nations will deliberate the establishment of a united and independent Korea, the Indo-China situation, and other matters. One paragraph in the dispatch particularly caught our eye, it being a quotation from the first chairman of the Conference, Prince Wan Waithyakon, of Thailand: "I propose that our meetings be secret, without observers, the press, or the public." His proposal, says our paper, was adopted.

IF YOU read the debate-of-the-month in your May issue, you know why that paragraph stood out. It was on the question of whether the world needs "More or Less Secret Diplomacy?" and ten Rotarians from six different countries lent their wisdom and experience to the discussion. Maybe you will want to turn back to it now. The fact is we might well have invited Prince Wan to contribute to that many-sided symposium-for he himself is a Rotarian. You may remember him as a District Governor in 1940-41 -though you knew him then as Prince Varnvaidva Varavarn. There are other Rotarians around that conference table -an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Leamington Spa and Warwick, England, named Anthony Eden, for one. Also present is a man who, if his plans carry, will stand up and address thousands of Rotarians assembled in Seattle on June 10. His name is John Foster Dulles; his job: U. S. Secretary of State.

THE CAMERAS have been checked over, the copy paper and paste pots have been packed. The travel-sized tubes of toothpaste have been laid in, and forwarding addresses have been pinned up beside home telephones. And the small contingent of your Magazine people who will cover your 1954 Convention are ready for Seattle. What happens there June 6 through 10 they and others will report to you in the July issue-in 25 pages of photos, news stories, comments, and items. That issue will reach you a little late-held back a few days to await the Convention story.

SOME 8,000 people will be there, or so a Seattlite was guessing in our shop the other day. If you are to be among them, be sure to open this copy of your Magazine to the "center spread." What you see there may suggest that you pack this issue along, thus enabling your navigator to post you on the great sights just ahead. "Hey, Dad, we're right in the

neighborhood of that great dam! Let's stop, huh?" We hope you'll have time to stop and that your relaxation will be so complete that explosive homonyms of three-letter nouns won't even enter your

TAPED to several pillars around this shop are large blue and gold posters which remind all who read them to

Prepare Now for ROTARY'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY 1905-1955

Planning Period-July, 1954, to February, 1955 Celebration Period-23 February to 2 June, 1955 "50 Years-Service above Self"

You saw or will see copies of those posters at your District Conference and at other points-and, when you sense that this is the eve of the year in which Rotary marks its 50th birthday, then you'll agree it is time to prepare now. Where to start?-with a reading of the first major release to all Rotarians on the subject: Cliff Randall's article just two pages over.





HOW do you say Spring with a camera? John Mechling, of Laguna Beach, California, says it this way-drawing into one outdoor composition little Marty Maclean, whom he'd discovered in a local department store; the production of a mother robin; and the flora and azure blue of his own garden. A prizewinning photographer whose pictures have brightened the covers of the Ladies Home Journal and the Woman's Home Companion and many another magazine, Mr. Mechling decided on photography while in the service during World War II, set up his studio overlooking Laguna Beach. Two models who appear in much of his work are his own 13-yearold son and 11-year-old daughter. Free Lance Photographers Guild supplied us with his transparency.-EDS.

BOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

CLIFFORD A. RANDALL, & lawyer in Milwaukee, Wis., is Chairman of Rotary's Program Planning Committee and a 1954 and 1955 Convention Committeeman. He has been a Rotarian since 1936.



Randall

. . The poet laureate of South Carolina. Archibald Rutledge, has written 18 volumes of poetry, some 30 books of

prose and Nature studies. Former English-department head at Mercersberg Academy, he now devotes his full time to writing at his plantation, "Hampton." An ex-reporter of Tex-



as and other "beats," MICHAEL SCULLY has for 18 years ranged Latin America for article material.

Away from his Los Angeles, Calif., employment agency, Rotarian Clifton L. BEATY turns to music for pleasure. Mrs. BEATY plays the viola, he plays the cello in string quartettes. A recruiter for a blood bank, he has do-



nated 29 pints of CLIFTON BEATY blood. As a writer of advertising copy for a Northgate, Wash., radio program, HELEN

THOMPSON DUNSTAN keeps in close touch with that huge trading center near Seattle. . . . Lecturer, consultant, and author of books on management and selling, ROTARIAN FRED DEARMOND'S hand callouses tell you about



another job of his: farming. His acres are located near Springfield, Mo.

RUSSELL CRIDDLE, who told what it is like to be sightless in his book, Love Is Not Blind, lost his vision during childhood. It was restored 17 years later by a corneal operation. . . . Jos. MEULEN-BERGHS is President of the Rotary Club of Antwerp, Belgium. . . . ARTHUR KRAE-MER is Secretary of the Rotary Club of Heidenheim-Aalen, Germany. . . . LOYD BRADY is a staffman of THE ROTARIAN.

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Write Club History Plan Intercity Meetings, Forums Start New Club Projects Arrange Big Birthday Meeting Feb. 23, 1955 Attend Golden Year District Conferences Go to Golden Anniversary Convention Chicago, 1955

Let Your Imagination Go

WHAT happens when 400,000 men in all parts of the world join hands for a birthday celebration? It's an intriguing question. Even a brief reflection will produce some potential answers which are equally intriguing. For Rotarians an answer to the question is in the making as we approach the anniversary of the founding of the first Rotary Club in the city of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., on February 23, 1905.

Public Relations

In all this world today there are only two men who can identify themselves personally with that first Club in its first year. But every member of every Rotary Club everywhere will have a sense of individual participation and will be stimulated by the significance of this celebration. For what we are actually celebrating is the birth of an idea-an idea so vital that since its inception 50 years ago it has captured the minds of men everywhere, and because of its vitality appears destined for a place among the truly great ideas of our modern civilization; an idea which has had an effect upon the life of every man who has enjoyed the privilege of affiliation in the fellowship that is Rotary.

In our individual lives, birthdays and anniversaries tend to decrease in importance as the numbers mount. But when a man approaches his 50th year, or a man and wife stand on the threshold of a golden anniversary, the story is quite different. There is something magic about these milestones. Something that calls for special plans for celebrations for the unusual and extraordinary. The oncoming of this milestone has presented Rotary with a golden opportunity: an opportunity for each of us to glance back over our shoulder along the road over which Rotary has travelled to the lofty peak on which it stands today; an opportunity also to pause and explore the road ahead.

Thus it was that plans for the golden year began to formulate in 1951-52. Then it was that the Board of Directors of Rotary International commenced its explorations. Subsequent deliberations of the Board and the Program Plan-

ning Committee produced the inevitable conclusion that Rotary's Golden Anniversary Year deserved a programmed celebration on the very highest plane which would (a) effectively and fittingly commemorate the event, (b) focus the attention of people everywhere on the program of Rotary and its achievements, and (c) inspire Rotarians to rededicate themselves to the Object of Rotary and the ideal of service.

In May, 1953, the Board of Directors of Rotary International recorded a simple decision as follows: "The Secretary is instructed to proceed immediately with plans for the Fiftieth Anniversary of Rotary to be observed during 1954-55, with particular focus on the period beginning February 23, 1955, and culminating with the international Convention of that year." Supplementing that decision was a great variety of suggestions for guidance in developing the plan, and superimposed above all was the paramount objective: to make of the Golden Anniversary not simply a celebration but an opportunity for expanding the influence, the force,

A FOUR-SERVICES FEATURE

opportunity

Start prospecting for ideas now and your Club's celebration. of Rotary's 50th birthday will gleam brightly.

By CLIFFORD A. RANDALL

Chairman, Program Planning Committee of Rotary International and the understanding of the program of Rotary among Rotarians in the Clubs and the Districts and to spread this information to the non-Rotarians of the world in a concentrated campaign.

It is not at all an exaggeration to say that in the months since the Board of Directors of Rotary International recorded their decision, a Golden Anniversary has been evolved which would do justice to those giants of the commercial world who are so effective and efficient in formulating mass campaigns, international in scope, for the development of public acceptance of their products. This campaign to focus attention worldwide on Rotary and its anniversary will be broad, comprehensive, and intense. The theme of the campaign is "50 Years-Service above Self." It will permeate all the activities of the Golden Year. It should be meaningful to Rotarians and non-Rotarians alike.

There are in production for release as a part of the Golden An-

niversary a motion-picture film and a book which will trace the history of the organization and present a world-wide report of Rotary accomplishment in all four avenues of service, together with a challenge for the future. The motion-picture film is being created by one of the foremost producing companies in the industry. One of the most outstanding and bestknown dramatic actors, Edward Arnold, will play the part of the principal character in the picture. It will also feature Jim Backus, who plays the male lead in the popular television show I Married Joan. It will tell the Rotary story pictorially and will be designed for presentation to the widest possible variety of audiences. During the Golden Anniversary Year, and for many years thereafter, it is expected that this film will be a potent force for increasing understanding and effectiveness of the Rotary program everywhere. Conservative estimates are that the film will be viewed by more than a million persons during subsequent years and that this number will be multiplied several times over during the life of the

The book, which just for con-



venience is tentatively titled The Golden Book, is being written primarily for our own members, being a historical review profusely illustrative of the achievements of Rotary during its 50-year existence. It will make inspirational reading for every Rotarian and should be a prized memento of this epochal event. The book will be published in English, French, and Spanish and will be available during the celebration period. Thus with two specially created works, making use of the printed word and the motion-picture film -two of the great modern mediums of mass communication—the groundwork has been laid for the stimulation of each individual before whose eyes the story may be unfolded. This Magazine, THE Ro-TARIAN, and its Spanish edition, REVISTA ROTARIA, will carry a large and colorful cargo of anniversary articles and features from now until the great year ends.

A series of 13 radio programs will be made available for broad-

cast over local radio stations. Each will consist of a 15-minute recorded dramatization of a phase of the Rotary program followed by a 15-minute roundtable discussion on the local aspects of the same subject by three local Rotarians.

Network broadcasts in the nature of a salute to Rotary are being planned in all countries where such broadcasts are feasible and a network television presentation is under discussion for the United States. Newspapers will carry stories on local Club activities.

It is apparent that particularly during the 13-week period set aside for the formal celebration of Rotary's Golden Anniversary, a concentrated program of educational and informative material about Rotary will be disseminated through practically all the modern means for the dissemination of information. Golden Anniversary stationery has been produced and is already in rather wide circulation. Literally, the eyes and ears of the world will be upon us

And what of the activities for this Golden Anniversary Year? The answer to this question rests with the Districts and the Clubs and, of course, with the individual Rotary member. The keystone of the plan for world-wide activities to spotlight the Golden Anniversary is to be found in the request from the Board of Directors of Rotary International to each Club that it select one project in each of the four Rotary services which it will promote and carry through to its conclusion as a Golden Anniversary project. Here indeed is the great challenge-the Golden Opportunity.

There is always an opportunity for a new project in service if we will but look for it. For example, there is a rather small Rotary Club which is located in a community in the United States to which come a relatively large number of visitors from other countries during the Summertime. One of the members of the Club is in a position to know in advance the arrival of such visitors, as well as the location of their native land. Sometimes these visitors are Rotarians and many times they are not. The President of the Club conceived the idea of assigning to each member a particular country, such as The Netherlands, Ar-

gentina, Germany, etc. The member's responsibility under this assignment was to familiarize himself with the country assigned. He was, for example, to learn about the commerce, climatic conditions, natural resources, principal cities, etc., the objective being that the Rotary Club would invite the visitors to attend the Rotary meeting in the event that they were not members of Rotary. The Club member is expected to act as a host and luncheon partner to the visitor, Rotarian and otherwise, from the country with which he has familiarized himself. The plan has been in operation for two years. The Club officers report exceptional enthusiasm among the members, as well as an enthusiastic and at times somewhat amazed reaction from the visitor. Here a new project, and a double-barrelled one at that, since it embodies both Club Service and International Service. came into [Continued on page 50]





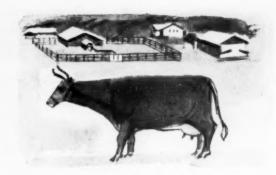
United Press

"Shooting" on Rotary's Golden Anniversary film, mentioned by Author Randall, began in late April in Hollywood, Calif. Tentatively titled The Great Adventure, it features in its lead rôle the distinguished motion-picture actor Edward Arnold, who has appeared in more than 40 films, from Diamond Jim Brady to Annie Get Your Gun. In another prominent rôle is Sujata, of the Oriental dance team of Sujata-Asoka, a husband-and-wife partnership whose native land is India. She has been seen in King of the Khyber Rifles, The Merry Widow, and Salome. Jim Backus, young male lead in the popular television show I Married Joan, also plays a large rôle in the film. The producer is Jerry Fairbanks Productions of California. The director is Harold Shuster, acclaimed for such films as My Friend Flicka, Wings of the Morning, and The Tender Years. Writer of the film script is Leo S. Rosencrans. Release of Rotary's picture will coincide approximately with the beginning of the Golden Anniversary "Celebration Period"—February 23, 1955.

Most Versatile

FARM

It's tropical and temperate, and 14 countries have a hand in it.



By MICHAEL SCULLY

THE most versatile farm on earth is in tropical Costa Rica. It begins at sea level, producing rubber, rice, cacao, and abacá. Then it climbs into cooler climates until it winds up growing northern potatoes, grains, and grasses near the top of an 11,000-foot mountain. At points in between its crops are sugar, coffee, vegetables, fruits, and cattle.

This agronomic skyscraper is also producing a corps of trained young men that is sowing the seeds of agricultural revolution in the countries south of the Rio Grande. Formally, it is the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences—but even its scientists call it simply "Turrialba" (Toor-re-AHL-bah) after the town where its activities center. And they say "Turrialba" very much as Moslems speak of Mecca.

The usage is apt, too, for Turrialba is also a symbol of salvation. By 1985, at today's rate of growth, there will be 100 million more mouths to feed in the Americas. Unless insects and plant diseases are curbed and farm output multiplied, famines are due. Turrialba's No. 1 job is to prevent them.

Its No. 2 job is to build Pan-American self-sufficiency and prosperity. American Tropics can grow many commodities that were needed critically when World War II cut off imports from Asia. Latin America also can earn an extra billion dollars yearly with bigger and more diverse crops, thus increasing its power to buy from the U.S.A.

In eight years Turrialba has proved that rice crops can be increased by half. Its two new types of corn will double the yield in some areas. It is producing more coffee at lower costs. Lank, almost-milkless cattle are being made into hardy meat and milk producers. And the techniques that get these results are now being introduced on farms from Mexico to Chile.

In Uruguay, for example, Turrialba specialists selected a zone of 148,000 acres embracing 1,803 small farms-selected it deliberately because of its depleted soil. They then set out to make the region a model for the country. Small demonstration plots were spaced so that every farmer in the zone could watch results. The farm of Ernesto Rosas had been producing a scant 995 pounds of corn an acre from flint-type seed used by the community for generations. Here the demonstrators made three plantings for comparison. For No. 1, without improving the soil, they used a hybrid topcross seed and harvested 1,380 pounds an acre. On No. 2 the old-type seed was used but the soil was fertilized, and an acre yielded 1,545 pounds. But on No. 3 the hybrid seed plus fertilizer produced 2,539 pounds.

Rosas' amazed neighbors besieged the Turrialba men with questions. Today they are producing their own hybrid seed and waiting in line to use the Institute's fertilizing machine. Manuel Elgueta, head of the Uruguayan program, estimates that the whole area will soon raise its corn production by 150 to 200 percent. Parallel demonstrations have proved that wheat production can be doubled, that pastures can be made to support twice as many cattle, and that the income from chickens, hogs, bees, and other supplementary sources can help to raise the living standard of this depleted region above any known in rural Uruguay today.

Turrialba grew from the Inter-American Scientific Congress of 1940. War, cutting off European markets, meant hunger and political crises in parts of Latin America. The United States already was spending desperately for rubber, hemp, medical and chemical materials that should have been available next door. It was clear to the Congress that, for both security and stability, Latin farming must be revitalized. But how?

"Perhaps through a common research center, school, and information service," suggested Ernesto Molestina, Ecuador's Director of Agriculture, "if we can find a location [Continued on page 56]

Illustrations by William Brock



Turrialba's administration building, where young men learn to fight famines.



A Name among the STARS A high honor comes

Dr. Bauersfeld

to a German Rotarian.

mony. Walther Bauersfeld developed not only the complex projection instrument, with hundreds of intricate mirrors and lenses, but also a revolutionary method of constructing domes of unparalleled lightness and strength.

Engineers report that if Rotarian Bauersfeld's methods of dome design had been applied to the construction of St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome, only one-thirtieth as much material would have been necessary. The steel webwork and concrete of a Bauersfeld dome bear the exact relationship of the diameter of an egg to the thickness of its shell

F YOU will gaze into the heavens on just the right evening, and through a mighty telescope, you will espy a spherical speck of cosmic matter long known as Planetoid 1553. Recently, you will be interested to know, this little ball that endlessly circles the sun was renamed Bauersfelda-after one of your distinguished fellow Rotarians.

Dr. Walther Bauersfeld is his name, and our Rotary Club of Heidenheim-Aalen here in the South of Germany is his Club. He has, in fact, been our President

during this Rotary year.

While Dr. Bauersfeld and his large family and all of us here in his town were pleased and honored that astronomers should confer this distinction upon him, many of us were not surprised; his name, in our minds, has been among the stars for years.

You see, Rotarian Bauersfeld is not only chief of the famous Zeiss optical works here in Germany, but is also the designer of the planetarium. Found today in 25 major cities of the earth, planetaria are theaters designed to show the movements of the stars. They utilize beams of light projected against a dome so that the viewer sees the sky-with its stars, planets, and satellites-just as he would outdoors on a

The projection device is so built that it can show the positions of astronomical bodies for any given moment in time. Stars rise and set, planets move around the sun, seasons change-all in natural harA Bauersfeld dome under construction discloses the secret of its great strength—a delicately strong steel webwork.



Family, music, books, art, surround Walther Bauersfeld in his Heidenheim-Aalen home in the South of Germany.





Inside the Bauersfeld-designed Zeiss Planetarium, spectators see a simulated horizon and sky alight with stars, satellites, and planets which move in natural harmony as the projector changes position. The lecturer (on podium, left) uses a beam of light to point out specific bodies.

For a long list of such achievements this benign, 75-year-old Rotarian has collected countless awards. Typical is the Elliott-Cresson Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute, given in 1933 when the Philadelphia Planetarium was dedicated. His degrees have come from almost everywhere.

His early education came only with effort. As the son of an embroidery designer and grandson of a cobbler, his money was limited. A scholarship at the Sophien Realgymnasium in Berlin helped him make a start; later he studied mechanical engineering at the Technical Institute in Charlottenburg. Once he worked as a locomotive engineer, but after graduation he became an assistant professor in turbine construction at the Institute.

By the time he was 26, Walther Bauersfeld headed the Zeiss construction bureau, then located in Jena. In three years he was sitting on the board of directors of the noted firm.

It was back in 1913 that the famous astronomer Wolf suggested the basic idea of the planetarium, a representation of the heavens on a rotating, hollow sphere. His idea was that the light source should be outside the dome, with light coming through appropriate holes in the top. At least one planetarium, in the Chicago Academy of Sciences, was built to that idea. But Dr. Bauersfeld thought it more practical to reverse the idea, to project light from a specially designed machine inside against a solid dome, and to move the projector in accord with the tracks of the universe.

Simple as the method may sound, it was not until 1924, after five years of close study, that he designed a satisfactory projector. Another year passed before it was installed in the world's first planetarium, on

the roof at the Zeiss Works in Munich. Its success as a teaching device led to its installation around the world. Today you will find planetaria in cities as far apart as Brussels, Belgium, and Tokyo, Japan.

To the inventor of the planetarium, however, life is not all optics and mechanics. In his younger days he was a most talented painter. He always has been a friend of *Gemutlichkeit*, of merry hospitality, a man and a host who knows how to spice witty conversation with delicate humor. In the evening he often turns to his piano for relaxation in the music of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, and his own friend the composer Reger.

In a sense, Walther Bauersfeld's interest in music is not so far from his work. Thousands of the people who have seen his planetarium have become newly aware of the rhythm and harmony of the universe. In the teaching of astronomy and navigation for the student and in inspiring awe in the layman, the planetarium is unique. It seems to recreate the whole moving heaven.

How does this gentle inventor feel about his sweeping achievements? "The older I have become," he has said, "the more I believe that what we tend to consider our own personal deed, our mental achievement, is something to which we as individuals can really make no claim. . . . It is not we who think, but thinking goes on in us."

Such is the man whose name the world of science has chosen for a planetoid—a speck in those heavens which Walther Bauersfeld has helped to illuminate for his earthbound fellowmen.

By ARTHUR KRAEMER

Secretary, Rotary Club Heidenheim-Aalen, Germany

Yes!

Says Lloyd D. Luckmann

E ARE debating an issue with regard to which the claims of different nations have traditionally collided. At the outset let me state that I am fully aware of the fact that there is little chance that the American people would soon be prepared to give an international agency powers to open the borders of the United States for immigration. And let it be further understood that I have joined this discussion on a purely academic plane in the interest of the further clarification of a fundamental problem-namely, the creation of a sovereign international organization.



Lloyd D. Luckmann holds two doctoral degrees, one in education, the other in law. A founder of the World Affairs Council of Northern California, he has worked closely with international movements. He also finds time to appear on television shows in the San Francisco region.

Let no one accuse me of "starry-eyed idealism," nor infer from my position that I am actively supporting a course of action that would weaken American sovereignty. This is not a matter which depends upon the leadership of a single power, as exemplified by the American proposal for the control of atomic weapons. It is even more fundamental. Only one condition, devoutly to be wished, would permit the international administration of migration. Until a moral and political community embracing the entire world becomes an actuality there will be lacking the necessary foundation for an effective international administration of the exchange of persons. In the words of John Stuart Mill, "political institutions owe their existence to human will and they have to be operated by ordinary men." Today the peoples of the world are unwilling to do or refrain from doing what a sovereign international organization requires of them to enable it to fulfill its purposes.

In order not to appear unrealistic I will stipulate to the wide variations in the standards of living, freedom, and power presently existing, and to the fact that political judgments and evaluations show wide divergencies. In so doing I fully realize I strengthen the case against the international control of immigration in our age and logically postpone its realization until we develop a world society and a morality by which humanity as a whole judges political action on the international scene.

Yet even today, wherever large bodies of people have been displaced by world events, the United Nations cannot help taking cognizance of the situation because of its possible danger in an already tense world condition. It must take some action as it did in the settlement of the large number of Arabs displaced from their old homes in Israel. At present any such action requires the coöperation of the coun-

SHOULD THE I M M I G R

E VER since the United Nations arose from the ashes of the League of Nations, these two questions have made lively headlines:

One is: How far should the U. N. go in unifying the world?

The other: How far can it go?

This debate-of-themonth has one foot in each—for it airs the problem of planned distribution of population. Should this be left to sovereign States? Or should the United Na-



tries concerned. The day must come when the United Nations can enforce its decision against the country of immigration. Meanwhile, in order to preserve peace it becomes one of the main tasks of the United Nations to get to the roots of the problems concerned with overpopulation: the mass movement of people from one country to another.

But international migration forms only one facet of this problem. In the main it is the problem of the improvement of living standards all over the world, through increased agricultural production and the further industrialization of underdeveloped countries.

Population is referred to both as a resource and as a liability. Although recently there have been objections raised to immigration to the United States, most every local community wants more people and hopes to grow indefinitely, since a growing population is deemed conducive to prosperity. Within our national borders movement is so easy and unobstructed that we have so far been able to allow the forces of economic opportunity to bring about whatever redistribution may be necessary from time to time. At the same time we have found that some assistance has been required to care for certain groups which could not otherwise make the adjustment. Sawmill towns and mining towns often harbor stranded populations when the resource has been exhausted. It is likely in these cases that, in addition to aid given for moving, public agencies give some direction to the movement. Merely by establishing a public system of collecting and disseminating economic information for potential migrants, much could be done to bring about a better balance in the distribution of our population. The results would have to be an increase in our economic efficiency and an improvement in [Continued on page 50]

U. N. CONTROL

tions eventually take a hand? The authors are exceptionally well qualified. Dr. Luckmann is coordinator of instruction at the City College of San Francisco, at the birthplace

of the United Nations. Judge Tiffany, distinguished member of the bar in New Jersey, was one of the consultants from Rotary International to the United States Department of State at the historic San Francisco Conference. The Editors



No!

Says J. Raymond Tiffany

T WILL be noted that the point to be discussed is not whether our immigration laws need to be changed or whether America needs immigrants for its domestic and foreign benefit and to retain, reinvigorate, or strengthen the American spirit, but, rather, should some supergovernment-in this case the United Nations-be given power, through treaty or otherwise, to tell the American people what shall be their purely domestic policy on immigration.

The answer is definitely "No." First, it was not intended by the

framers of the Charter that the United Nations should mix into purely domestic affairs. Article 2, Section 7, says: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter. . . ."

The Charter should be strictly construed and should not be expanded by implication to embrace more than the preamble assures. Even today the



J. Raymond Tif-fany has had an extensive career in public service and corporation law. He has, in addition, had a lengthy Ro-tary career, having served as Rotary's First Vice-Presi-dent, Director, and District Governor, Magazine Commit-tee Chairman. He is a diligent stu-

"One World" and the World Federationists seek to establish foreignism as the law of our land through the doctrine of international treaties-either the U. N. Charter or the other international commitments which would supersede our local, state, and national laws.

It is settled law that "The right to exclude or to expel all aliens, or any class of aliens, absolutely or upon certain conditions, in war or in peace, [is] an inherent and inalienable right of every sovereign and independent nation, essential to its safety, its independence, and its welfare. . . . 'Every society possesses the undoubted right to determine who shall compose its members, and it is exercised by all

nations, both in peace and war." **

This language, expounding the view of the Supreme Court of the United States late in the last century, has become so settled a constitutional doctrine that no one would now be expected seriously to question it. Congress has enacted many statutes dealing with aliens and immigration, many of them constitutionally attacked for their alleged harshness, unreasonableness, or discriminations. Yet because of the broad, "inherent" nature of this Congressional power, they have been judicially sustained, the Supreme Court saying, ". . . the judicial department cannot properly express an opinion upon the wisdom, or the policy or the justice of the measures enacted by the Congress in the exercise of the powers confided to it by the Constitution over this subject."

Because one may be moved to say that, granted the foregoing, it is still possible for the United States, by constitutional amendment, legislation, or treaties or conventions, to shift its policy and regulatory prerogatives in this field to an organization such as the United Nations, it is well to examine a

bit into the basics of those powers.

The United States Government is one which derives its powers expressly and impliedly from the Constitution. In order to find the power in such matters, having to do with immigration, did reside in the national Government, the Supreme Court had to resort to considerations of paramount and fundamental import. It pointed out the primary intendment and effect of the Constitution itself as a complete charter of government-namely, the establishment of an independent and sovereign nation, with the necessary ability to preserve and maintain itself and its independence against external powers or events. From this principle it considered those basic, sovereign rights and necessities without which our nation, or, indeed, any free nation, could endure. Only a very, very few of those powers-resulting powers, as they have come to be called-have been given judicial recognition, for a careless expansion of that principle would tear down the basic concept of a national Government of limited, enumerated powers. Yet in that very exclusive domain, authority to prescribe policy, extent, and manner of admitting or excluding aliens has been given a place by our Supreme Court.

It should be clear from [Continued on page 52]

^{*} Fong Yue Ting v. U. S., 149 U. S. 698.



SPEAKER introduced as "Dr. So-andSo, a Ukrainian physician doing research in the United States," recently addressed a Midwestern civic club. He was polished and affable, had a fund of humorous stories, and complimented his host city. But the subtle drift of his speech was a suggestion that in the Soviet Union science had entered a golden age not possible except under a "Socialist democracy." At the conclusion there was prolonged applause. "A fine talk!" one member said, as the gathering dispersed.

"Yes, if you consider Lenin a greater man than Lincoln!" a curmudgeon answered.

A missionary back from China told a businessmen's group that the new Chinese regime had overthrown the "unspeakable" old leaders and given the Chinese people what they needed most—a reform in the medieval land-tenure system. No one challenged the speaker, although any reasonably literate auditor could have spotted, through questioning, any one of a series of fallacies in the talk.

These incidents are examples of a malady I call softening of the mind. It is not a new sickness—but it is spreading. It arises from the failure to ask questions of a subject or speaker. Montaigne derided those persons who "have not the courage to correct, because they have not the courage to suffer correction, and always speak with dissimulation in the presence of another." Emerson's biographer said that as a young man the

sage of Concord "retreated before every confident person . . . he listened like a willow; he took the contagion of everyone's views and utterly lost his own."

The trouble seems to be that when a persuasive person is talking we tend to surrender our judgment to the force of his words. Our opinion then becomes that of the last positive fellow with whom we have talked. One should always hold back something from his assent to another. "That's what he says, but what's on the other side of the shield?" should be the attitude. If your very first and immediate reaction to an idea is unfavorable, voice it spontaneously, because the presumption is in favor of your own first thoughts.

Of course, you may not possess

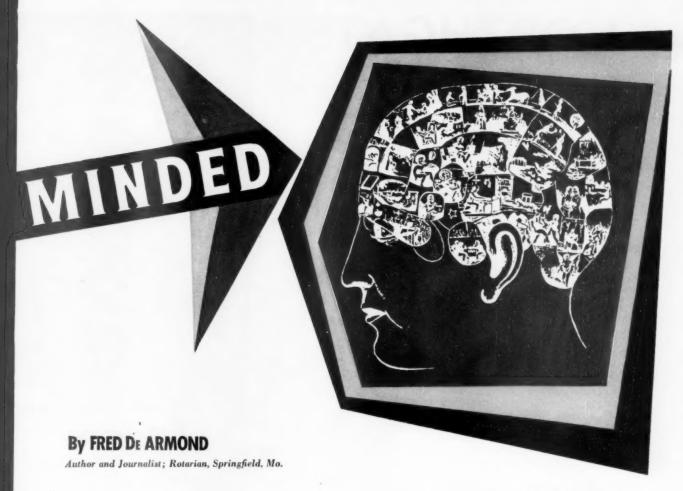


Illustration by Ralph Creasman

certain facts which could change your opinion. But place the burden of proof on the speaker or writer, to submit his facts for your inspection. You may have a wrong view based on bad reasoning. But the quickest way to discover this is by free give and take of argument. It is on the anvil of discussion that the truth is hammered out, and it may well be something a little different from what either party to the argument originally believed.

That was what a certain moving-picture producer must have had in mind when he is said to have remarked at a conference with his staff: "Don't say 'Yes' till I finish talking."

A tough controversialist listens

with more alertness than the rest of us. He misses nothing of what the other person is saying, but at the same time he is passing judgment, questioning conclusions as well as premises, and formulating what he is to say in reply. The tough mind grapples with basic ideas. He doesn't surrender his judgment.

Nor is he troubled by a desire to conform. That's another tenderizer of minds. Many men fear being in a minority quite as much as being caught in a public place dressed only in a breech clout. They speak of the ignominy of "losing my vote" to characterize a failure to be on the winning side of a political issue.

Several influences today tend to exaggerate this condition. One is the new Pollyanna inspirational literature: honey catches more flies than vinegar, therefore use honey even on your leafy green salad. "Thou shalt always be constructive and positive, never destructive and negative" is the First Commandment of this faith. That's equivalent to saying that if you're starting to do a slum-clearance job, you simply begin construction and forget about tearing down the old rat nests.

Thus, a strategy that is good under some circumstances can evolve into a fetish for every occasion. The new way offers an easy setup for the clever propagandist.

If it be agreed, then, that the modern mind is growing softer, that it catches impressions too easily but doesn't retain them well enough, [Continued on page 55]

A CLUB SERVICE FEATURE

NORTHGATE: Shopper's Paradise

No LONGER can you measure a city's growth by its sprouting skyscrapers. Like a giant rolling pin the automobile is spreading today's metropolis out—not up. To meet the buying demands of motorists, regional shopping centers are opening by the hundreds. From Long Island to Puget Sound, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, these examples of planning are appearing on the edges of great cities in what, not so long ago, was pasture or forest land. Some 480 centers are in various stages of planning.

One of the first and largest completely integrated shopping centers—a city in itself—is Northgate, in Seattle, Washington, only a 15-minute drive from the auditorium in which Rotary will hold its world Convention June 6-10. Located on convenient thoroughfares seven miles north of the city center, Northgate is a scant four years old. Yet, as regional shopping centers go, it is a veteran! For the shopping-center boom is in its infancy. Almost one-third of the 153 centers now in operation in the United States were opened in 1953.

Northgate includes two large department stores, 78 specialty stores, 40 professional offices, a 1,500-seat theater, one savings and one commercial bank, two complete restaurants,







Northgate from the air—one of the first of the completely integrated shopping centers which are spreading over the U.S.A. follow-



16



ing the movement of population to the suburbs. It has space for 5,000 parked cars; a service tunnel, lower center, connects all stores along the Mall so that truck traffic is separated from private cars and helping to ensure a speedy and free flow of traffic.



Parking, so often a major problem for restaurants, or other businesses, is no worry to the two in Northgate. Access is easy to any store via the central Mall, which backbones the entire shopping center.



Even the "small fry" find Northgate's barber shop handy to get to—under parental urging. That's Ro-tarian C. D. Redman at the right, owner of the shop.



Rotarian Preston Cooper stocks only maple furnishings in one of the stores devoted to such specialties.



This is the lobby of the ultramodern Northgate Theater, which holds 1,500 and usually fills most seats.



Here's the result of one of Northgate's coöperative promotions—kids' day at the movie. The theater and the stores combine to supply tickets each week.

NORTHGATE: Shopper's Paradise



James B. Douglas (right), a Rotarian, is president of the company which developed the shopping center from the initial plan.



This is the midpoint of the central Mall connecting all stores in the shopping center. It is kept free of distasteful advertising and is used for the coöperative promotions familiar to customers.



Principal Seattle department stores find it good business to maintain major branches in the Northgate area.





a post office, and a hospital. Costing 18 million dollars, it has 800,000 square feet of selling space, and parking slots for 5,000 cars.

You'll even find a Rotary Club in Northgate. In its threeyear existence the Club has served its community in many ways. It is a young Club with young members; the average Northgate Rotarian is in his 30's. Convention visitors, as they stroll up the spacious Mall or around the Plaza, may easily identify Northgate Rotarians by looking for "Welcome" signs which each of them posts in the show windows of his firm.

The Northgate story, like the story of most planned suburban centers, actually began back in the '30s, when large department stores began to build branches in the suburbs, to meet outlying competition. This led to a new concept: centers incorporating every convenience of downtown, plus adequate parking. Deferred by the war, this idea is just now beginning to blossom.

Coöperation, more than competition, characterizes a center. Individual firms share one another's customers. They also enjoy the benefits of group advertising with strong district identification. Northgate's merchants work together on promotional displays along the spacious, car-free Northgate Mall. When not in use for display, the Mall is carefully guarded against commercialism; no signs are allowed to mar the beauty of large planter boxes that line the center.

Even though the planners of Northgate had no real precedent to go on, they did not sail an uncharted course. Long before land was purchased (some 60 acres, from 26 different owners), a research team, including the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Washington, had surveyed the spot. At that time the site was well beyond the city limits, and thousands of homes now there were still unbuilt. Time, need, and planning did the rest. At present there are 300,000 people living within ten minutes' driving time. But even now, Northgate isn't taking it easy. Competitors have planned other centers, so Northgate managers are acquiring large pieces of surrounding land for expansion.

That's the way the shopping-center boom is going. This year and next should see it in full strength. The success of Northgate portends, for this country-sweeping trend, a brilliant future.

-HELEN THOMPSON DUNSTAN



Signs in the Desert

Photo by author

THIS, in a way, is a portrait of our times. It shows in the distance a small cloud, faint in the sky—the radioactive vapor of an atomic test explosion 50 miles away at Frenchman Flat, Nevada. It shows in the foreground a test plot of forage grasses planted by agricultural researchers of the University of Nevada to increase food production on Western rangeland. Both of these experiments offer man power to protect and nurture abundant life. It's a challenging scene, as peaceful as the grazing livestock and as disquieting as "a little cloud . . . like a man's hand." Read your own message into it. It comments upon the great inventiveness of man, who invented neither grass nor desert nor atoms of plutonium, hydrogen, or cobalt—who here tests and is tested by the use he will make of them.

By JOHN M. FENLEY

Rotarian, Las Vegas, Nev.



ON THE WIDE, low fields of Flanders in the North of Belgium, ancient windmills, their arms angled to eatch the breeze, dot the landscape as they have for nearly four centuries. Some 3,000 of them grind on, each capable of producing flour enough for 2,000 people.

As in 1550 when they first began to rise on the scene, these mills, with their wooden gears and shafts and heavy stone grinding wheels, still turn the neighboring farmers' grains into dark flour. And, as in medieval times, the farmers still give a sack for a sack—a sack of grain for a sack of flour without the intervention of anything as sophisticated as money. They'll tell you, too, these farmers, that the flour from the old windmills makes bread that really is bread, dark and nutritious. This you may check for yourself—if you are to be among the hundreds

of Rotary people who will come here to Belgium for the Fifth Regional Conference for Rotary Clubs in the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region September 10-13.

But our old mills are disappearing. A good many were destroyed during World Wars I and II when soldiers used them as observation posts and countervailing fire wiped them out. More have fallen before mechanization. One of the first ever built—it is at Casterlee in the Province of Antwerp—has been purchased with the aid of the Rotary Club of Antwerp as a historical memento.

-By Jos. MEULENBERGHS
President, Rotary Club
Antwerp, Belgium



Through the internal gearing system, windpower is harnessed even for hoisting sacks from the farmer's cart. The ingenious pivot system on which the mill is poised helps keep the sails to the wind for maximum power. Originally princes owned all mills, but gradually they were taken over in ownership by the millers, who thus became important personages, handing their titles down to their sons.



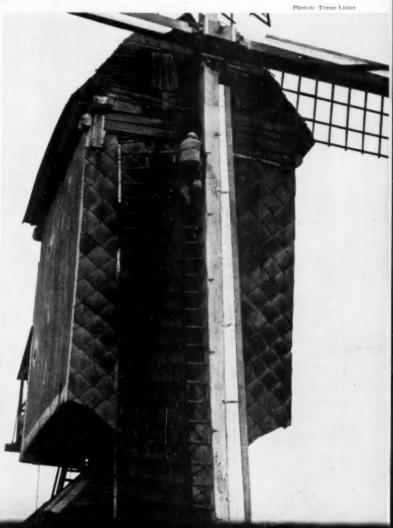
All machinery except the grinding stones is made of accurately cut wood. The big sprocket transmits a maximum of 60 horsepower from sails through central shaft where only 20 horsepower are necessary.



Poured in and passing between the heavy millstones, the grain emerges crushed into rich and nutritious clean flour (above and below) which farmers say makes bread like nothing else obtainable from stores.



In light winds the miller has to climb the sky-reaching arms to fasten a sail that will keep the mill moving even when the vagrant breezes all but die. With the rotation of the arms and the pivotting of the house, it is seldom that these Belgian mills stand motionless.



ROTARIANS in the NEWS

From varied fields come these men,

providing leadership and service.

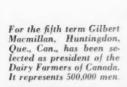
HERE are eight men of the wheel whose records in their business and professional organizations have brought them recent recognition. Elected to high offices by their fellows, their service is now greatly broadened.



Newly elected president of the International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs: Leonard A. Magnuson, a furniture-hardware manufacturer of Jamestown, N. Y.



Wilbur A. Jones, of Pasadena, Calif., is the new president of the Mississippi Valley Association, a river-development organization. Rotarian Jones is a restaurant operator.





The Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. has chosen Clem D. Johnston, of Roanoke, Va., as its president. He is a Past Rotary District Governor.





The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics has elected William Zorn, of Eau Claire, Wiss, as its president. He is basketball coach at Eau Claire State College.



Jordan L. Larson, Mount Vernon, N. Y., educator, has been named to head the American Association of School Administrators. He has been in administrative work since 1922.





Members of the National Association of Secondary School Principals recently elected James E. Blue, of Rockford, Illinois, as their 1954-55 president.



THE ROTARIAN

Chief commander of the U.S. Power Squadrons is Kenneth B. Champ, Findlay, Ohio, manufacturer. The organization is composed of 145 yacht groups.

WELCOME

Gerry's First Conference

A new Rotarian finds new meaning in an old Rotary function.

By LOYD BRADY

where land splits two of the Great Lakes, live 400 people in a town called Lion's Head, which serves a trading area of 1,900 population. From there, on a snowy day last March, one Gerry Bell, an appliance dealer, and his pleasant wife, Lila, drove some 100 miles south to the trading center of London.

Nothing greatly unusual in that; people do such things every day—except that Gerry was President of the brand-new Rotary Club of Lion's Head. He and his wife were bound for the Conference of his District, No. 221. Originally several members of the new Club had planned to attend the Conference, but a Spring snowstorm blocked roads. Gerry decided to push through regardless—there were many things he wanted to learn about this Rotary business.

Simultaneously, 451 other people set out for the same place. They came from the 46 Clubs of the District that stretches west across the U. S. border as far as Flint, Michigan, and east halfway across the sprawling Province of Ontario.

Around the world during this same period, thousands of other Rotarians were attending Conferences of their Districts. Only 29 of Rotary's 212 Districts are like Gerry Bell's in embracing more than one nation. But all the Districts are identical in one way: in them, men meet in a friendly spirit without regard to race, nationality, creed, or other of the things which divide men. In Asia, for example, at the Conference of District 51, drawn from over the borders of Pakistan and India, where differences often

make headlines, Zafrullah Khan, Pakistanian Foreign Minister, addressed sessions composed largely of Indians.

Nothing like that happened at the meeting of No. 221—but it was only a matter of degree. Gerry sat in the three plenary sessions and the five group meetings, heard the report on "What's New in Rotary," given by Robert A. Manchester II, of Youngstown, Ohio, a Director of Rotary International and President Joaquin Serratosa Cibils' representative to the Conference. He heard the anecdotes of Rotary service told by Joseph A. Caulder, of Toronto, a Past International Director—and he talked earnestly with men long experienced in Rotary, seeking the way ahead for his new Club. At some point the accumulating impressions began to jell into a totality of meaning for this new Rotarian.

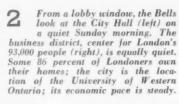
Perhaps the climactic came when District Governor W. G. ("Bill") Lochead, of Forest, Ontario, summarized the year's activities and concluded: "Man is the real power back of power. We can have peace in our communities, in our country, and in our world when men make a combined and determined effort to break down barriers that divide us and learn to have confidence in each other. When we attain that faith and confidence in each other, then will we find peace and happiness. That, ladies and gentlemen, is the aim of Rotary."

Now turn the page for the picture story of the Conference of District 221 as seen through the eyes of Rotarian and Mrs. Gerry Bell. . . .



Rotarian and Mrs. Gerry Bell finish climbing the stairs and this busy registration scene (left) greets them. Newcomers to Rotary, they are a little diffident at first; there are 453 registrants at the Conference, most of whom know each other. But the Bells aren't strangers long (right); Travis Chapman, a Londoner with a broad smile, welcomes them with the necessary registration forms, and sees that they meet the District Governor and all other officials. Immediately the President of the District's newest Club and his lady feel at home and glad they have come.







Photos: Jack Schenck, London Free Press



Governor Bill Lochead (right) greets Governor-Nominee Herbert Baird while Mrs. Lochead (left) greets Mrs. Baird in one of the renewals of friendship which characterize all Rotary sessions. One of the things which strikes Gerry is the interest women guests show in business as well as entertainment sessions. They are enthusiastic—and they know much—about Rotary. Gerry concludes that such participation strengthens Rotary immeasurably.



Lion's Head, with its 400 permanent population, is hidden under Gerry's forefinger as he points out its location to Governor Lochead. The map shows the wide extent of District 221—from Lion's Head on the north to Lake Erie on the south; from Flint, Michigan, on the west halfway across the Province of Ontario. With the admission of Lion's Head during the Conference, the District counts 46 Clubs and some 1,700 members, small in comparison with some Districts which double those figures, but extremely active in all types of Club projects: sponsoring operas to raise funds for crippled children, even building community halls.



Going into their first plenary session in the London Hotel, the Bells pause a moment in the doorway to admire the cheerful room decorations loaned by a London department store. Flags of many nations are strung across the room, symbolizing the unity of Rotary. More meaningful to District 221 is the Rotary wheel behind the speaker's table; highly polished, it links bright flags of two nations.



The first day ends at a special church service to the grand old hymn Praise God from Whom All Blessings
Flow, with "Governor Bill" on the rostrum to the right of the clergymen. All agree it is a fitting end to any first day



6 The Host Club Conference Chairman, Everton Miller, opens the plenary sessions with a welcome that sets Rotarians chuckling. But serious notes appear as President's Representative Robert Manchester discusses "What's New in Rotary" (inset, left). Dr. Blanche

Rotary" (inset, left). Dr. Blancne Marshall continues (center) with "The Value of the Ideal of Service in International Relations," while Past Director Caulder, of Toronto, Ont., puts the service ideal on the basis of who benefits the most—the recipient or the man who grows through serving his community and his fellows in all walks of life.



The second day opens with plenary sessions and then goes into group meetings. Gerry asks questions and manages to attend all the different groups. At the international-relations group (right) he meets L. M. Allen, President of his sponsoring Club in the neighboring town of Wiarton





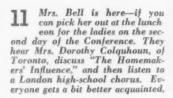




Dan Procter, Chickasha, Okla., educator and principal speaker at the Governor's Banquet, had some help when he went shopping for his wife and new granddaughter. Mrs. Evelyn Walker, of Wiarton, and Mrs. Evelyn Lochead, District Governor's wife (far left), help him choose—and save him from something too big for a baby (second from left). Of course (center) china was a must and (right) hats for the ladies.



10 "My dear, you simply must get to the ladies' entertainment." Mrs. Lochead and Lila Bell discuss their day's plans, which include a luncheon, and, of course, some shopping and sight-seeing around London city.







12 The ladies are entertained by the orchestra and chorus from London's Central Collegiate Institute which present excerpts from The Fortune Teller after the luncheon marking the last day of Conference.



13 Piper Norman Ross, now of London but originally from Dundee, Scotland, leads head-table guests to the final dinner session—and Conference nears its close.



Rotarian Earle Terry leads his girl singers at the Governor's Banquet. The chorus has won a national standing for its offerings.



15 The Bells stop a moment (above) at the end of the smorgäsbord line to look at the lavishly decorated tables. (Right) Governor-Nominee "Herb" Baird winds up the closing Governor's Banquet with his short speech on the "Anticipation of the Future." He follows Educator Dan Procter.







THE ROTARIAN

Report from Formosa~

KNOWN as a "woman of three countries"—the United States, China, and Korea—Geraldine Fitch is the author of numerous magazine articles and the recently published book Formosa Beachhead. She is the wife of Rotarian George A. Fitch, veteran YMCA executive in the Far East. By the time this her report sees print she herself will have followed it across the Pacific—to spend the Summer in the Fitch home in Leonia, New Jersey.—Eds.

TAIPEI, FORMOSA—The typhoon season is starting on this lush and hilly island. As every year, residents of Formosa are bracing themselves for the fierce winds that can descend quickly to lash the camphor and cypress trees and drive rivers from their banks.

In recent years, though, a new kind of typhoon has come to this island. It is not at all an ill wind. For *Typhoon* is the name of the weekly bulletin published by the Rotary Club of Taipei. This name seems to me a symbol of the strong way Rotary is sweeping across Formosa.

In less than a year, Rotary has grown here from one Club in the capital city to three: in Taipei, in the port of Keelung, and in the Southern city of Tainan. At least that is the momentary score; before you read these words, the list may be longer. Enthusiastic extension work promises to bring Rotary to more men and cities soon.

Lately I have had the opportunity to watch Rotary's progress here. Travelling over this island and meeting the families of Rotarians, I have shared in the fellowship of charter nights and ladies' programs. The experience has been a rich one.

Formosa is beautiful. That is the visitor's immediate impression. The first Westerners to behold these craggy cliffs and green slopes were Portuguese mariners in the 16th Century. "Ilha formosa!" they exclaimed—"Beautiful island!" And for Westerners, this apt name became permanent.

The Chinese name is, of course, Taiwan. It is a tribute to the staying powers of the local culture that this name has endured through invasions and occupations of the centuries.

Today, refugees from mainland China have swollen the island's population to more than 9 million people, congesting all urban districts. Fortunately, Formosa is larger than the casual observer might think. On the map, this island is dwarfed by the vastnesses of the Pacific

Ocean and continental China 90 miles away. Actually, Formosa is 225 miles long and 60 to 88 miles wide. Its cities and towns are separated by rich tropical forests, rice paddies, rivers, and mountains that reach up to 14,750 feet. There is, in short, room for Rotary.

And there is the desire for Rotary, too. Take Keelung, for example. A city of some 100,000 people, it is Formosa's chief Northern port. My husband was on hand in Keelung for Rotary's charter night not long ago. This meeting was held in the Hsin Loe Theater. In the theater were gathered a large dele-

Photo: Paul Cher



On Formosa Rotary grows. Here R. C. Chen, President of the Taipei Club, addresses Kaohsiung group. Seated is H. G. McConeghey, a chief organizer.

gation from the sponsoring Taipei Club, the new Rotarians of Keelung—and a large part of Keelung's general public. The public had come to see a performance of a four-act Chinese opera. Rotary speeches and the presentation of the charter simply took place on stage before the opera performance began. An unusual charter night? Yes—and what an excellent way to acquaint the public with Rotary!

"We promise," said Keelung Rotarians, "that our Club shall not remain a new-born babe, but that by the end of 1954 it will qualify in the heavyweight division of Rotary."

The Club is living up to this promise. Already a lively bulletin and challenging programs are generating great interest. For speakers, Keelung draws heavily upon the embassies and international missions in the capital city just 18 miles away. Committees are hard at work to provide scholarships for students and free hospital beds for the needful sick.

The same spirit quickens the new Club in Tainan. Earlier this year my husband and I boarded the southbound night train here with a party of tocal Rotarians. Next morning we were welcomed to Tainan—officially welcomed, since the Charter President of this new Club, Yeh Ting-Kusi, is also the city's Mayor.

Following breakfast, we made a quick tour of the environs. Located on the Southwestern coast of Formosa, Tainan is an ancient capital of the island. It fairly bristles with spots of historic interest: temples and tombs from the Ming Dynasty, ruined fortifications built by the Dutch in the 17th Century.

Today Tainan, a city of 150,000 population, is the fishing capital of the island. Instead of fishing in the sea, however, Tainan's fishermen raise their catches in artificial ponds,

The charter presentation came that noon. Seated at banquet tables decorated with the island's richly perfumed roses, we visited with members of the young Club. Like other Formosa Rotarians, these men have "Club names." Since the Chinese lack the custom of nicknames in the Western sense, they give each other informal titles for Club use. On charter night I talked with "Plastic," "Tooth," "Oil," "Tenor," and others. The names suggest the owners' businesses or special talents.

Just 20 miles from Tainan is the port of Kaohsiung, a city of more than 150,000 people. Our Rotary party visited here, too, talking with Kaohsiung businessmen who are deep in the work of organizing still another Club. Thus Rotary rolls!

Providing the momentum are the Rotarians of the capital, Taipei. A cosmopolitan group, they include mainland Chinese, Taiwanese, and many occidentals on special missions. These 88 men have demonstrated what Rotary can do. Whether they are raising funds to build a clinic for trachoma treatment, or singing songs in Rotary fellowship, or surveying other communities for extension possibilities—to them must go the credit for setting a Rotary example that others want to follow on this beautiful isle.

HANDICAPPED? It's a Privilege!

Drawbacks can be spiritual adrenalin

for stimulating greater achievement.

By ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

THE mile race of that track meet was a thriller. And when the winner finished in the fast time of 4:18, I hastened to congratulate him. Some of the nine contestants in the race had started as far as 100 yards ahead of him. When I said something of its being the best time he had ever made, he answered:

"It was the handicap that did it.

I had to run."

We usually think of a handicap only in the light of a disadvantage, but a close study of human life and of human nature will convince us that we are far more likely to succeed with handicaps than without them. The reason is simple: the greater the drawback, the greater the necessary effort. Perfection may lose so much time admiring itself that it never wins a race. Our disadvantages are pacemakers. They often act as a kind of spiritual adrenalin, stimulating us to supreme endeavor.

In a little town near mine there lives a doctor who is now 30 years old. He is the ablest and the most respected practitioner in that community. Besides being an admirable doctor, he is a most eloquent speaker. Yet since the age of 6 he has been totally blind. His father was a miner. One day when they were coming out of a mineshaft, a roof collapse caught them. The father was killed, the son was blinded for life. Yet, as he himself says, because of that apparently hopeless disadvantage, he is today curing human bodies and hearts as well, instead of digging coal. I

am not disparaging miners; I am

thinking that adversity often accounts for our success, that despair can sometimes win battles.

In my lifelong study of Nature I have taken a curious interest in albinos-in those birds and animals that are positively spectacular because of their snowy coloring. Now, it would be supposed that their vivid whiteness would easily betray them to their enemies; you would surely say that life had put too heavy a handicap on them. But it does not work out that way. Albinos are invariably keener and shrewder than their fellows of normal color. They have to be. What Nature failed to give them in the way of protective coloring, their smartness has supplied. I remember seeing an albino red-shouldered hawk return for seven seasons to the same nesting site. But was he wary! That's why he was always able to return. He always kept about twice the distance that an ordinary hawk keeps between himself and a hunter. Because of his high visibility, he had to be smarter, and he was.

The same principle is true in the case of a bird or animal handicapped by a physical injury. It would be natural to think that such creatures, in the rough world of Nature, where every ounce of strength and intelligence is needed to ensure survival, would fall easy victims to predators. But sometimes they do not. The smartest deer I ever knew was a three-legged buck. I could almost name other deer on my place, but this

A CLUB SERVICE FEATURE

gentleman simply retired into oblivion. I knew he was about, for I frequently saw his tracks, but his intelligence told him that, set back as he was by the loss of one leg, he had just as well keep strictly out of sight. So crafty was he and so clever that the Negroes on my place darkly hinted he was the kind of an animal that it was just as well not to talk about, for he had powers bordering on the occult.

In Nature, and in human nature, a disadvantage imposed seems to render achievement more difficult. But does it? Normally it has far different effects. For example, there was my old friend the crippled oar maker. His work always made me regard him as a creative artist. Often I would stop at his little cabin; there he would be sitting in his yard, behind the huge piles of snowy shavings he had cut while making white-ash oars. For 50 miles up and down that stretch of seacoast, where fishing is one of the chief businesses of the natives, if any man wanted a real set of oars, he always went to Baisin to get him to make them. Baisin never filled quick-time orders. He loved his work too much. Life had, in a way, chained him to a bench, but he turned his limitation into a triumph. Even from distant Charleston and Georgetown boatmen came to him to get what they could not procure elsewhere. One day I asked him about his work.

"Y OU see," he said, "I'm kind of handicapped. I can't do any kind of work that calls for walking or standing. But maybe I have done better here at my bench. I can do this work, and if I hadn't been crippled I might have been trying to do a lot of other things, and might never have got anywhere. My disadvantage gave me a chance to concentrate on what I can really do."

A limitation set upon us by Nature keeps us in a certain field, and affords us a far better chance of success than if we were free to roam life's wide landscape ineffectively. The tendency to be too versatile may be a weakness. It's usually better to do one thing well than to try but never finish a hundred experiments.

All of us know that there are at

large in the world thousands of men and women of genius who never accomplish anything because they have no incentive to work. If their power could somehow be harnessed, it would swiftly help to remake the world into a better and a happier place. Normally, I think, human beings are indolent; what they need is an incentive. This incentive the handicap of poverty often supplies. I am not saying that people of wealth do nothing: if they have made it, they have probably worked prodigiously. If they have inherited it, someone, perhaps far back, who started poor, labored like a giant. Those who inherit wealth inherit a conquest.

I knew a great newspaper editor who had in him the making of a great author, but until he was nearly 60 years old he gave all his time and talent to his newspaper. About that time he was taken with an illness that his physicians had to assure him would, within five years, prove fatal. Here the handicap was partly one of sickness, partly one of time. Yet within those five years, knowing that it must be then or never, he produced five books that are classics in the South. I refer to Ambrose Gonzales, who became famous because of The Black Border, The Captain, and his other admirable stories. I treasure a letter from him in which he says in part:

"Some people think that my work has been done at a disadvantage, but it really has been done because of that disadvantage. Had I not been told that I had so short a time to live, I would probably have never started my books. The handicaps of time and health drove me to constant and prodigious effort. There is very little in this life that real effort will not overcome. But we usually need a powerful incentive; as often as not some distress or adversity furnishes it."

There is another advantage of a handicap in life that is a powerful force in ensuring success: the assurance that we have the sympathy of our fellows.

I shall never forget my experience with Jim Adams. At the time I was only 21, and was teaching boys whose ages ranged from 15 to 18. Jim had been a deer guide

in the Maine woods. A sportsman from New York who had an eye for humanity as well as for antlered monarchs of the waste told Jim that if, at his age, he had the nerve to go to school, college, and law school, he would stake him to the whole thing. Jim came to me when he was 29, a rugged blueeyed woodsman. Handicapped? I should say yes: for though he was a man in every other sense, he was not intellectually. He had the disadvantage of being about 12 years behind the average boy in schooling. I watched him as if he had been my own son, though he seemed more like an older brother. Did his handicap stop him? No.

The world-famous Dr. Walter Reed, conqueror of yellow fever, proved that difficulty is only a challenge to a heroic soul. He wanted to study medicine. He had no money. He could not afford to spend four years in medical school. Appearing before the amazed medical faculty of the University of Virginia, he asked whether they would give him a degree in medicine if he passed their examinations without taking any of the regular courses. Certain that he could not pass, they acceded to his singular request. "Gentlemen," he said as he left the room, "I shall hold you to your promise."

Only nine months later he took and passed the examinations. What had impelled him to his record-breaking effort? Why, the situation in which he found himself, the handicap he was under. Strange as it may seem, discontent is often a better friend to us than ease.

Working anciently and unseen



"Dr. Walter Reed, conqueror of yellow fever, proved that difficulty is only a challenge."

Schoolhouses PEN SUNDAYS?

SUNDAY afternoons may have been made for contemplation and regenerative rest—but you'd never guess it when boys are around. They fill house and field and street with noise and great muscular activity—especially noise.

The several thousand boys who live in Jefferson County, Kentucky, do—and one recent Sunday afternoon a few of them got into some mild trouble at it. They broke into a locked schoolhouse—but only to play basketball.

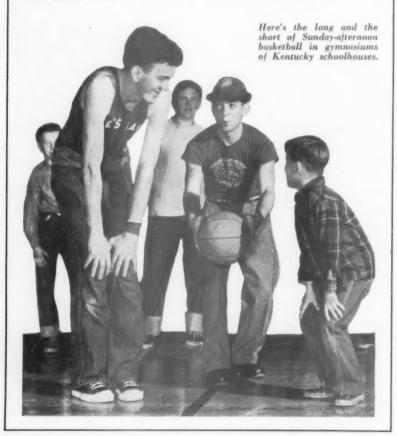
One of the many who read the story in the papers the next day was Rotarian Charlie Vettiner, recreation director for Jefferson County and the Louisville area. That incident set him to thinking. Boys have excess energy, parents like to rest, and school gymnasiums are unused on week-ends.

Rotarian Vettiner, who is President-Elect of the Rotary Club of Shively, Kentucky, has a way with

ideas. Last Summer he sparked a showboat on the river for the youngsters of his area.* This time he suggested opening school gyms on Saturday mornings from 9 to 12 and on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 5. Paid playground supervisors would see that all the youngsters, from age 6 on up, got a chance to play.

Rotarian Vettiner's idea clicked with school authorities and parents. About 1,000 young basketball players now show up at the schools on Sunday afternoons. Following newspaper stories about the plan, other community leaders have inquired with long-distance telephone calls from points as far away as Washington State. Nobody misses church or Sunday dinner because of basketball. And nobody has to break in and enter a gym to steal a game.

*See New Ripple on the River, THE ROTARIAN for September, 1953.



behind all apparent deficiency and inadequacy is the mighty law of compensation. I live in a mountain land, where primal forces heaved the hills and sank the valleys. Almost the only activity in these mountains is lumbering. Woodsmen, with whom I love to talk because they think in elemental terms, tell me that the quality of timber depends on the degree of its exposure. When, for example, they want something really fine and rugged, such as a shipmast, they cut a tree on an exposed site, one that has apparently been handicapped by the bitter cold and the howling winds. Such a tree compensates itself for being in a disadvantageous location. Its bleak environment compels from it a special stamina. So is it in human nature. I know men who stand like outposts: they escape no storm; but their hardship endows them with invincible strength for themselves and with the power of shelter for others. Their very handicaps have been their greatest assets.

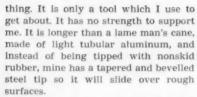
MANY people lament a handicap, and use it as a legitimate and sympathy-compelling excuse for no performance or a mediocre one. They not only can't take the disadvantage, but they fail to react to the challenge of it. Paradoxical as it may seem, to be handicapped is often to be privileged, for out of a realization of weakness may develop an all-conquering strength. Of course, like everything else, the outcome depends on how the handicap is regarded: taken as ensuring defeat, you are already defeated; taken as if Nature did not think it fair to let you be superior in every way, and you will excel in the field in which you are ac-

All my life I have watched them—these handicapped ones. I am one of them. Both my observation and my own personal experience lead me to believe that, in the deepest and realest sense, the greatest triumphs of this life usually come to those who have started at a disadvantage. That disadvantage provided a powerful incentive to effort. Victory is overcoming, and often the most important thing to be overcome is some shortcoming within ourselves.

NONE SO BLIND

... as those who will not see that a white cane is
a badge of independence, not of helplessness.

By RUSSELL CRIDDLE



I tap first in front of one foot and then the other to reveal unseen hazards. The tapping also sends out a high-frequency sound which echoes from walls and buildings, or disappears into doorways or around street corners. It gives me a sense of my surroundings, perspective, and direction.

My cane is thus a highly usable tool, and I have the same affection for it that a woodsman has for a fine ax. It is not a signal for help. I am quite forward about asking for help when I need it. My cane serves to explain why. In other words, my blindness has not incapacitated me.

Blindness has hampered me, of course. In a world built on sight, lack of it is necessarily an obstacle and a challenge. But society looks upon blindness as incapacity and condemns me, as it does all blind, to a life of dependency.

In the animal world, blindness means death, usually quickly. In the human world it means a lingering in a corner, hidden from public view. But in this day of specialization, there are many things which do not require vision for achievement. I can testify that lack of visual reading is not as great a handicap in writing this article as it is in doing many of the things blind workshops perform every day. People seem to think that the eyes are the only source of information, yet everyone does a great deal of "seeing" with his ears, his nose, and his touch. The mind gathers all these stimuli into a mental picture which can be more real than those formed of visual elements.

Like 70 percent of the blind, I have some usable vision. Often I find people who wonder why a man who can "see" also carries a white cane. Well, there are some people who can see a street sign at a normal distance—and still need a cane. They suffer from an obstructed field of vision; they see as through a long tube. A more common

type of blindness comes from opacities within the tissues of the eye; the person sees as through a piece of frosted glass.

I have a combination of limited field and opacities in my right eye; my left is totally blind. I can walk down the sunny side of the street quite freely, holding my cane casually by my side to protect my shins from a collision with, say, a child's tricycle or a sandwich sign. My vision is extremely valuable to me; I find it as difficult to close my eyes when walking as I did when I had normal sight. And still society assumes the blind are totally helpless!

It is this attitude, actually, which is the biggest handicap the blind have to face. It forces them to make their living off their handicap instead of their skills: it imprisons them in a network of institutionalizations. "Hands must be kept busy," say some. But no hands, busy or idle, are happy if they are not free.

Sociologists are beginning to see the waste and misery caused by this agency-institution system, and are moving to correct it. Handicapped children like the deaf and paralyzed are being tolerated more and more in normal classrooms. In a Michigan experiment even the blind are being mixed with the normal in the schools. Under such a system, both the handicapped and the normal children adjust to each other at an age when emotional barriers are not formed.

But this is not enough. Blind students graduate with almost every college class, only to find that their diplomas do not carry the password to opportunity that diplomas do for others. Civil engineers, lawyers, teachers, and almost every profession are well represented on the rolls of agencies for the blind. They find their only work within the institution instead of in the free world to which their education entitles them.

If society is to continue its decree that blind people must not die, it should also accept the fact that the blind be allowed to live as active, constructive parts of the community. It must accept the white cane and crutch for what they are—tools of social intercourse, and nothing more.

Only then will the blind be free.



Illustration by Willard Arnold

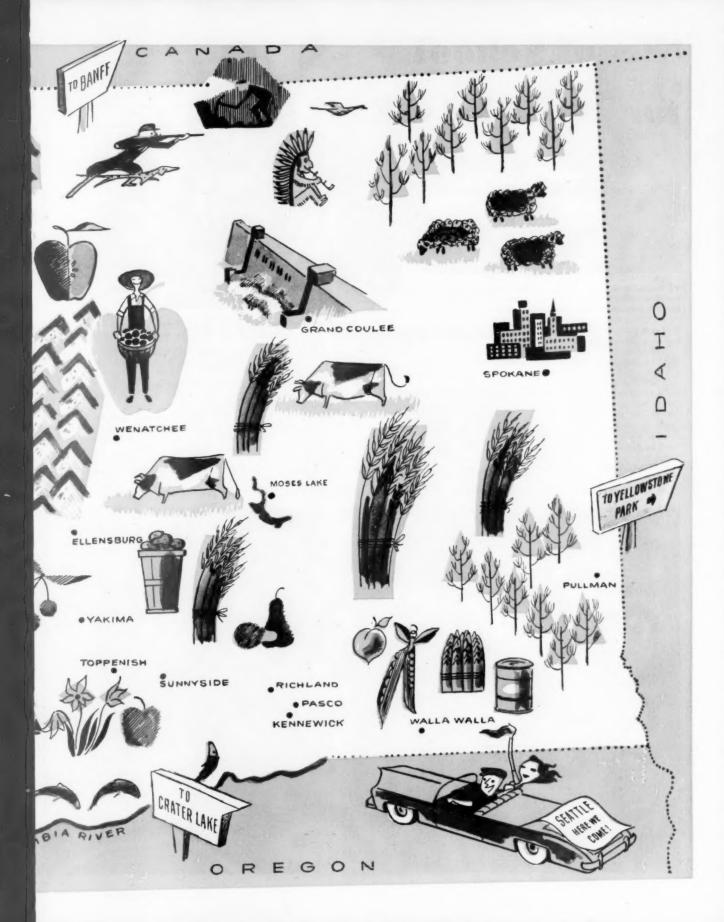
LITTLE old ladies offer me their seats on streetcars. Strange men insist upon carrying my luggage. Waitresses hesitate to serve me hot coffee for fear I'll burn myself.

Yet I'm healthy, 37 years old, sound of wind, limb, and mind. I weigh 163 pounds, am six feet tall, and am pretty much like any other normal human being.

Why, then, all this solicitude? Because I carry a white cane.

To me my white cane is a tool. To others it is a symbol that I am blind and thus require help. It is no such

ISLAND BELLINGHAM RAIT OF YUAN DE FUCE PORT ANGELES MT.OLYMPIC PUYALLUP OLYMPIA ABERDEEN MT. RANIER WASHINGTON STATE scene of ROTARYS 1954 CONVENTION in SEATTLE Map by Henry Wenclawski BONNEVILLE DAM



'Prep' School

for **SERVICE**

How to 'get Rotary over' to men?

Here's a way—proved in Los Angeles.

Y OU CAN LEAD a horse to water but can you make him drink? You can get a man into Rotary—but can you get Rotary into a man?

We here in Los Angeles will go along with the traditional reply to that first question. But to the second we would give a positive and more original answer: "You can! You can get Rotary into the man, if you start a 'Junior 50' club—or something like it."

Junior 50? On the chance that it's just the idea your Club has been searching for, I'd like to tell you about it.

When the President of Rotary International says, as Joaquin Serratosa Cibils has been saying this year, that "there are no big Clubs and no little Clubs in Rotary," we know what he means. He's saying that one Club is as good as another, that size doesn't really mean much.

Well, size does mean one thing, for



"Prep" school days: an opportunity to "learn Rotary" and get better acquainted for Hugh Burgwald, Walter Hoefflin, and Russel Burkett.

sure: that the greater your membership, the greater your problem of assimilating the new member and the harder your job of introducing him quickly into the complex life and program of your Club. That was our problem here in our Club of 500 members—how to teach the new man what "this Rotary thing" is all about. It must also be the problem in the six other Clubs with 500 or more members and in the 63 Clubs with 200 or more members and, at least

in some degree, the problem of every Club no matter what the length of its roster.

Certainly we'd had our regular "information meetings" for new members over the years—but they weren't enough. The fellows weren't getting it. So a little group of our Club thinkers—spearheaded by Herman F. Miller—put their heads together in 1948 and came up with a plan they called "Junior 50."

This is how it was to work—or, rath-

Chow's ready-with Clark Galloway (right) as Chairman and cashier. Later the "pupils" will proceed with their Rotary "lessons."



er, how it has worked beautifully ever since: The 50 members who are newest in our Club as we start each new Rotary year on July 1 come into Junior 50. They meet monthly at lunch-under their own General Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Program Chairmangive talks on their vocations, get acquainted, and invite in veteran Rotarians to tell them about Rotary. Incidentally, they rotate their meeting places, which are their places of business-as often as feasible-thus getting back to the plan that gave Rotary its name. A man may remain in Junior 50 two years if he wishes-and you ought to hear them groan when they are "graduated." They want to stay in.

What's the first of the four goals under Rotary's Object? The development of acquaintance. And that is where Junior 50 starts-getting the new men into the wonderful, warm acquaintance of Rotary. All the rest starts from there.

Yes, we're pretty happy about Junior 50 in Los Angeles-and we're happy, too, that our idea has spread up to Seattle, where Rotary will hold its interna-tional Convention June 6-10. Seattle's Keekwulee Men* are a Junior 50 aggregation under an indigenous name. And nothing would make us happier than to see your Club take the idea and run with it in whatever direction would do you and Rotary the very most good.

-CLIFTON M. BEATY

*See Keekwulee Men at Work, by Walter R. Hoefflin, The ROTARIAN for December, 1943.

"The idea clicked," says H. F. Miller (right), "daddy" of the Junior 50 plan, to Rotarian Norman L. Pithey, who still recalls "student" days.





The Junior 50's follow an early Rotary practice: meetings, where possible, are held in members' offices or places of business. Here Member William S. Rosecrans, an authority on reforestation, discusses various aspects of the subject.



Would you know a man better? Then know his business or profession. Today the host is Richard N. Frank, The locale: his bakery. . . . (Below) A Junior 50 group at the starter panels of a newspaper press with host Emile E. Hartford.



PFFPS at Mings to Come BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

- Space Saver. A little thin metal device is now available which enables one to attach easily four clothes hangers together and save much closet space. It can be easily assembled and taken apart without any tools, is light in weight and nonrusting. It will not damage or wrinkle the clothes.
- Agricultural Anemia. Like humans, plants sicken and die if they have insufficient amounts of the right kind of iron in their systems. In plants this iron-deficiency disease is called iron chlorosis and is particularly noted in citrus trees, where it appears in the leaves as mottles or "marsh spots" or yellowing, with the veined structure remaining unaffected. Later the whole leaf turns and falls off. A new product, which is really an iron chelate, is being used with remarkable results in the treatment of citrus fruits and other agricultural crops throughout the U.S. South.
 - Wisible Drawer Cabinet. Wonder what's in that drawer in the cabinet in your workshop? A welded all-steel cabinet is available which consists of crystal-clear lifetime guaranteed spillproof drawers. It has a silver-gray hammer finish and is equipped with rubber feet. Adjustable drawer dividers and identification labels are included. The cabinets range from eight to 128 drawers.
- Repair Solder. Now available is an easily worked metal solder that hardens in minutes to form a permanent bond to metal, wood, plaster, glass, or plastic. Applied with a putty knife or similar tool, it can be filed, drilled, chiselled, or ground, and can be sanded to a smooth finish. It is useful in the home for filling holes, and for repairing leaks in plumbing, gutters, and downspouts.
- Fuse Replacement. A miniature circuit protector that fits like a fuse in any standard plug-type fuse holder is designed to replace fuses of 10-, 15-, 20-, or 30-ampere rating. When the circuit is overloaded or "shorted," the circuit protector trips, clearing the circuit. There's no need to replace it after tripout-just clear up the cause and reset the device by pressing down and releasing its shockproof reset button. It's a permanent, lifetime device.
- Dial Thermometer. A new dial thermometer, made of stainless steel with a six-inch dial chamber has a surface that is smooth and corrosion resistant. With its external calibration device, the pointer can be set without breaking the seal. The stem length is from 21/2 inches to 48 inches and in standard industrial ranges running between -90 to

1,000 degrees Centigrade. Many different types are available.

- Humidifier. A self-contained humidifier that requires only a water supply and electrical connection has a high capacity and evaporates three gallons of water an hour with a 4-horsepower motor. It is automatically controlled at any desired relative humidity, is very simple to install, and needs no pump, compressed air, steam, drain, or floor
- Acidproof Concrete. Developed for use in industrial plants and for installations where acids have made the use of costly tile and brick necessary, a new form of concrete makes possible monolithic acid tanks, floors, and even acidproof concrete chimneys. No doubt this new material will be widely used for floors and pickling tanks for steel mills, and other adaptations are expected to be made for chemical plants, plating departments, etc. It is reported to be re-sistant to water, oil, and all acids but hydrofluoric.
- Silicone Antifoam. Now available is a silicone which by means of a push button is released from the can to kill foam in chemicals and food. The concentration is far below the amount permitted in foods. It is used in all sorts of chemical mixtures as well.
- Counter Topping. A new counter topping is surfaced with a vinyl plastic coating to provide long wear and easy cleaning. It is resistant to abrasion and moisture, and to soaps, oils, greases, and the like. The edges may be bound with

pressure-sensitive tape and can be secured with metal edging. There are also various cements that may be used. It is supplied in a variety of colors and patterns.

- Disposable Work Cap. Recently placed on the market is a work cap made of neoprene-treated kraft paper which is light in weight, has high wet strength and resistance to attack by acids and alkalies, and does not collect dust. It has a leather sweat band with a reinforced visor. Low in cost, the caps are economical to use.
 - Shelves in a Jiffy. Neither tools nor nails are needed for installation of a new type of shelf for it can be built on top of other shelves or started from the base and built to the ceiling. It can be dismantled in a moment when not needed, thus eliminating marring of walls or the problem of probing for uprights on which to nail. The shelves are made eight inches high and are available in any length and any width.
- Waiter! Waiter! Have trouble getting the waiter's attention in a restaurant? Maybe the owner will solve his customers' problem by placing signal-light ashtray combinations on his tables. When a customer wants something, he merely pushes the button on the top of the device. A small light turns on and presently a waiter appears to render service.
- Window Washer. A little windowwasher unit, designed to spray, clean, and wipe a window dry in a single stroke, includes a squeeze bottle, filled with a cleaning fluid, and a molded plastic head with a detachable rubber squeegee.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



When there's a job to be done-either by Dad or by the youngsters-time and effort can be saved with this powerful lawn and garden tractor. With it one can seed and fertilize, pull loads, grade, cultivate, and remove snow. It has a 38-inch wheel base, weighs 130 pounds, comes (without engine) as an easy-to-assemble kit.

Speaking of BOOKS

There's variety in this month's reading diet: business, journalism, adventure, history.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

Books on business, on journalism, books of adventure, books of biography and history—good reading in especially wide variety crowds our shelf this month.

Perhaps the classic example of *How to Lie with Statistics*, in Darrell Huff's book of that title, is the case of the lunchroom proprietor somewhere in the U. S. West who was advertising rabbit-burgers for a nickel. When asked how he could afford to sell them at such a low price, he admitted that he had to use some horse meat too. "But I mix 'em 50-50," he insisted; "one horse, one rabbit."

Advertising-copy writers small and great aren't the only ones who have learned how to make statistics deceptive, as Mr. Huff shows. Politicians, governmental agencies, even scientists who were eager to prove a point, have been guilty of some of the many easy ways of making charts and graphs deceive the eye and of making figures seem to say what they don't. The pointed analysis of trick charts and juggled figures provided by Mr. Huff has very real value as warning and object lesson of a highly practical sort, but my first recommendation of his book is for its value as entertainment. It's a lively, even brilliant piece of writing; every page has its concrete example, amusing or perhaps amazing. This book will give you a lot of laughs-and if your experience is like mine, some of them will be sheepish ones, as you realize how often you've been taken in by someone who knew "how to lie with statistics."

About the only thing possessed in common by Mr. Huff's book and Ethics in a Business Society, by Marquis W. Childs and Douglass Cater, is exceptionally good writing. Yet that's not quite accurate, for this fine new book by Messrs. Childs and Cater is devoted to very sensible and down-to-earth discussion of the central problem of our business society, and one to which the principles of Rotary direct the special attention of all Rotarians: the ethical question—and the unethical practices

described by Mr. Huff are clearly a case in point. Ethics in a Business Society is devoted in part to historical discussion, and this part of the book wins my hearty commendation. The authors have done a really remarkable job of tracing, in relatively few highly interesting pages, the story of the tremendous part business has played in the shaping of modern society, and of the changing conceptions of the relation between business practices on the one hand and ethical standards based on religious faith on the other. But even more worthy of wide and thoughtful attention are the closing chapters of this book, in which Childs and Cater analyze the aspect of the modern world in the light of this historical background. I won't do these remarkable chapters the injustice of trying to summarize them. Instead I will say that I hope they will be read, and think they should be read, by many Rotarians. They have especial value for clergymen, for journalists, for those charged with the responsibility of formulating business policies-indeed



Unhand the maiden, villain! From the jacket design of Mary Noel's new book, Villains Galore, a study of the heyday of inhibited 19th Century fiction.

for all of us who are trying to live as good citizens in the light of religious faith.

Ethical questions are never very far from the surface in any of three new books about journalism, but I recommend these books primarily for their value as sources of entertainment and information. All are packed with (a) amusement and (b) facts.

Publish and Be Damned is a British book about a British newspaper-the London Daily Mirror, which has the largest circulation in the world. The author, Hugh Cudlipp, is himself a veteran of the Mirror's staff. His book has something of the variety, liveliness, and shock value of the paper which is its subject. It is rich with personalities and dramatic incidents which mark the 50 years of the Mirror's history. Sometimes the non-British reader is a bit at a loss to follow the story, and certainly he misses implications, but any such disadvantage is richly compensated, in my opinion, by Mr. Cudlipp's brilliant writing and the unfailing interest of his material.

Hatred, Ridicule, and Contempt, by Joseph Dean, is a book about the British

law of libel as it has been developed and applied through the centuries in important or dramatic cases. A book primarily for the reader who is either a journalist or a lawyer, it offers an amazing lot of good reading for the rest of us



Dean

with its full and dramatic accounts of cases involving such varied matters as Oscar Wilde's play *Salome*, Churchill and the Battle of Jutland, and the post-humous reputation of William Ewart Gladstone.

Mary Noel has found a rich source of fresh facts in the history of the popular story magazines of the 19th Century; in Villains Galore she has made admirable use of what she has found. This is a book which offers the judicious reader a rather exceptional blend of entertainment and food for thought. The story magazines with their "villains galore," their damsels in danger of a fate worse than death, their constant alternation of sensation and sentiment, were, as Miss Noel points out, "not only the popular magazines of 19th Century America, they were its Hollywood and its radio." Authors like Ned Buntline and Mary J. Holmes, favorites of millions, were less literary people than "professional entertainers." To modern taste there's much that's funny in what they wrote, and there is very definite pleasure for the reader in Miss Noel's well-ordered and highly concrete ac-

uman Nature Put to Work

Most stores in a Virginia industrial community make a practice of charging 10 cents for cashing pay-roll checks. When a drugstore advertised: "We will pay 5 cents for the privilege of cashing your check," week-end business soon doubled. -Arthur W. Miller, Jackson, Mich.



At a show in one of our local halls many of the ladies were wearing hats which interfered with the view of those sitting behind them. At the end of the first act the manager made an appeal for the ladies to remove their hats. He added, "This does not apply to elderly ladies." All the hats came off!

-Rotarian Roy Galsworthy Exmouth, England



The old maxim about touching a man's self-interest when you want him to do something worked to a "T" for one doctor whose office was on a busy street. As he was always on call, it was necessary that his driveway be kept clear of parked cars, something which seemed im-possible. So he solved his problem with this sign: "Please! My next rush call may be to your home." His drive remained open thereafter.

-Bill Copeland, Sarasota, Fla.



Six young housewives in a certain block of flats in an English town fell into a dispute which, by reason of the disturbance it caused, resulted in the half dozen of them being haled into court. When the case was called, they all made a con-certed rush for the bench and broke into bitter complaints at the same moment. The magistrate sat momentarily stunned and then rapped for order. When quiet had been restored, he said calmly, "Now I'll hear the oldest woman first." That closed the case.

-Helen Mull, Ecorse, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich., Press

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication).—Eds.

count of them. After we have savored our amusement, and thought a little about Miss Noel's very penetrating comments on the part played in 19th Century life by these writers and the magazines they wrote for, perhaps we should take a sober look at some of the offerings of today's newsstands-especially the "confessions" and "true crime" magazines. These are not so funny. . . .

When R. B. Robertson signed ship's articles in Edinburgh as a senior medical officer on a modern whaling vessel, he let himself in for a good deal of hardship and not a little danger, but he also let the public in for some extraordinarily good reading. His Of Whales and Men is as engrossing a book of adventure as I've read in many a moon. For me it was markedly informative, too: I've known practically nothing about contemporary whaling, though I knew vaguely that it does go on. I had no notion that some 12,000 men are engaged in it, that a modern whaling ship represents an investment of several millions of dollars, that many thousands of whales are captured every year. I suppose all these facts might have been presented in a single magazine article. But nothing less than Dr. Robertson's personal narrative of his experiences on an eight-month voyage-the friends he made and the adventures he encountered-could afford the lively satisfaction which this book gives. Humor, color, candor-it has most of the literary virtues in full measure. I recommend it highly.

I suppose the stories told in The Rivers Ran East, by Leonard Clark, must be true, for they carry endorsements by Government officials of both Peru and the United States. The inclusion of these official statements was a good idea, for without them the reader of these amazing adventures in the jungles of the upper Amazon, in search of new medicinal herbs and also of the lost gold of the Incas, would be justified in concluding that they contain a high admixture of imagination. Clark and one companion made their way where white men had not been before, in the face of dangers among which the head-hunting savages and the poisonous snakes seem to have been less daunting than the insects. The twin excitements of hazardous adventure and of new discoveries freight richly every chapter of this book.

If one were trying to think up an occupation that would provide continuous excitement-never a dull moment-he could hardly better that of Henry Trefflich, dealer in rare and exotic beasts, reptiles and birds for zoos, circuses, and private collectors. Trefflich's experiences, as told to Baynard Kendrick,

make They Never Talk Back a continuously amusing and interesting book. Mr. Trefflich has the faculty of enjoying a joke on himself, and he includes plenty of these among his dealings with cobras, hippopotami, polar bears, and chimpanzees. If you've ever wondered how all the animals in the zoo or the menagerie got there, this book solves the problem.

The thickest book on this month's shelf is The Founding Fathers, by Nathan Schachner. The first ten years of the history of the United States as a nation have never been studied so closely as they deserved. Mr. Schachner's volume is a straightforward account of the governmental history of that period. As biographer of both Hamilton and Jefferson, Mr. Schachner is not only an especially well-qualified historian of the period, but also one prepared to write impartially of the profoundly important conflicts of the time. His book has sustained vitality; it gives the reader the sense of the dramatic impact of events and personalities without ever degenerating into false sensationalism. To readers who like authentic historical writing of good quality this book offers high pleasure

Two especially well-written biographies, of major political figures of war periods 80 years apart, round out our shelf this month: Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, by Fletcher Pratt, and The Taft Story, a brief study of Senator

Robert A. Taft, by William S. White. How Fletcher Pratt can write so much so well is a puzzle. In Stanton he has given a fully documented study of one of the most controversial figures in American history. All students of the Civil



War period will be permanently indebted for this book. William S. White has not attempted to write the definitive biography of one of the great Americans of modern times: The Taft Story is a preliminary study rather-of major periods and events in Taft's career. It is firmly written, objective, especially well planned. It deserves wide reading.

. . .

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
How to Lie with Statistics, Darrell Huff (Norton, \$2.95).—Ethics in a Business Society, Marquis W. Childs and Douglass Cater (Harper, \$2.75).—Publish and Be Damned, Hugh Cudlipp (British Book Center, \$3).—Hatred, Ridicule, and Contempt, Joseph Dean (Macmillan, \$3.75).—Villains Galore, Mary Noel (Macmillan, \$5).—Of Whales and Men, R. B. Robertson (Knopf. \$4.50).—The Rivers Ran East, Leonard Clark (Funk & Wagnalls, \$5).—They Never Talk Back, Henry Trefflich and Baynard Kendrick (Appleton-Century-Crofts, \$3.50).
—The Founding Fathers, Nathan Schachner (Putnam, \$6).—Stanton, Fletcher Pratt (Norton, \$5.95).—The Taft Story, William S. White (Harper, \$3.50).



A week-end begins in Lafayette, Ind., when two Butler "U" students—Tjiong Tio, of Indonesia, and Mickel Jakob, of Israel—arrive at the Charles Wiselogel front door.

Hoosier Recipe



First, guests and hosts get acquainted. Seated in the Wiselogels' living room, Tio and Mickel soon feel at home. They compare notes on life in Asia, the Near East, and U.S.



A thick steak brings respectful smiles all around, as Mrs. Wiselogel explains broiling methods to apron-clad Tio. Mickel notes the gadgets of a new American kitchen.

Some Indiana Rotarians stir up a welcome for 197 overseas students.

DIDN'T see it all. I couldn't. The project stretched all the way across the rich and rolling prairies of southern Indiana in Rotary District 225. It involved automobiles and airplanes, kitchens, colleges, churches, and old forts. Most of all, it involved people: 197 students from other countries and 20 Club-fuls of Rotarians! Before it was over it had involved more people than that—but I'm getting ahead of the story.

It started for me one Spring day when **George E.** Davis said to me, "Come on **over**. We're doing it again."

George Davis is Governor of District 225, a heavy-set powerhouse of a man and a member of the faculty of Purdue University. For a long time he has watched students come and go. Many of them come from overseas, study, and return to their homelands. Some make lasting friendships in his part of the world. "But too many don't have the chance," George explained.

"Some of them never get inside an American home. How can you know a country if you don't know its homes? And just as bad," he went on, "folks here in Indiana have missed meeting these young people!"

But not this year.

In addition to farms and factories, Indiana has lots of schools and universities. As an educator and as a Rotarian, George Davis has friends on many a campus. Last year as he made his gubernatorial visits around the State, he asked questions about out-of-country students. It wasn't long before a big District-wide project was in the works.

On one week-end last Autumn they tried it out. Rotary families in 12 communities spruced up their guest rooms, and 105 students from eight campuses packed their bags. The get-together was a big one.

"How'd it go?" I asked George Davis.
"See for yourself," said he. "We're doing it again with another 92 students
and eight more Rotary Clubs, and—"

"Just a minute," I said. "One thing at a time."

"Then come to Lafayette, my own home town," said District Governor George. I did.

Like the hosts in other towns, La-



The evening ends with Mickel at the Wiselogels' organ playing some of the songs of their countries. Mrs. Wiselogel sings the words as Rotarian Wiselogel and Tio hum.



It's a bit of history for the lads from across the world. The replica of an early American blockhouse, Fort Ouitenon is its name. Once it offered protection for pioneers.



The spacious Wiselogel lawn offers some quiet conversation on a Sunday afternoon



Students and their hosts (left to right): Ronald Purcell, Trinidad, B.W.I.; David Pfendler; Tjiong Tio; Mrs. Wiselogel; Krit Sombatsiri, Thailand; Clyde Nichols; Samuel Ezenwa, Nigeria; Richard Hadley; Mickel Jakob; Charles Wiselogel; and Jack Moriarty. Twenty Rotary Clubs of District 225 were involved in the project for inviting out-of-country students studying at 11 schools for week-ends in Rotarians' homes. Both hosts and guests gained an understanding of the others' way of life.

fayette Rotarians rose early that Saturday morning in Spring. Two to a car, they drove to several campuses where they met and picked up the student guests. Then they drove back to Lafayette, getting acquainted on the way. In other spots a few travelled by plane.

Quicker than you can say "hospitality," the guests were settled in Rotary homes. In photos on these pages you see what I saw. Here in the home of Rotarian and Mrs. Charles O. Wiselogel, students from Butler University were the guests. Young Tjiong Tio, of Indonesia, put on a spare apron and with Israel's Mickel Jakob helped Mrs. Wiselogel broil a steak. Call that a tasty lesson in home economics.

The Wiselogels thought the boys might like to see some local landmarks, so they drove out to the banks of the Wabash River and old Fort Ouitenon, built to protect pioneers from Indians. Call that a lesson in history and geography.

That's the way it went for most of the visitors from many lands.

In Muncie, Indiana, young D. Doria Raj, of India, wanted to know how an American family of five could coöperate to keep a house clean without servants.

In Frankfort, Lita Servando, from The Philippines, stayed with the Ralph C. Paddocks. They all got along so well that the Paddocks invited Lita back for her next holidays.

Which brings up the matter of letters. When George Davis told Rotary's international President, Joaquín Serratosa Cibils, about this plan, Don Joaquín made a suggestion: "Get your Rotarians to write the families of their student guests."

They did. And now many an Indiana family has received an answer. Lita Servando's family wrote a glowing letter of thanks. So did Teresa Chu's family from Hong Kong, and others.

Wrote a Japanese mother: "My unxiety about my son has been wiped out . . . by your favor and help."

The father of young H. R. Patel is a Rotarian and educator in India. Since his son visited in Rockville, Dr. Patel has begun to compile a list of overseas students in his own Rotary District. Indiana to India.

"We learned a great deal," one student told me.

"We learned a lot, too," said a Rotarian. "Just answering questions about the way we live brought me a better appreciation of other countries—and my own."

But a Rotarian's wife put it best. Borrowing a simile from the kitchen, she said, "It's like a recipe: Take 20 Rotary Clubs. Add 197 students from other countries. Season with fellowship and mix well. Serves the world."

-Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

REPORTER

Billings Says, 'Stop and See Us'

Behind the steering wheels of many motorcars on Federal

Earlier issues car-

and State highways, early in June, will be Rotarians headed for their worldwide Convention in SEATTLE, WASH., June 6-10. It is to those Rotarian motorists who will be travelling U.S. Route 10-a northern route-that this note is directed, because 10 will take them through the Montana city of Billings, where the Rotary Club will have set up special accommodations for them. There a comfortable reception center for Convention-bound Rotarians and their families will be provided for rest, relaxation, and fellowship. So, if you're going that way, Billings Rotarians want you to stop and say "hello."

Add News Item Re: Greece Aid

ried news in this department about emergency relief shipments sent to Greece by Rotary Clubs to aid earthquake victims in the Ionian Islands. To those reports can be added this one about the Rotary Club of McKinney, Tex., which sent six 20-pound boxes of clothing to a needy family in SALONICA, GREECE, after learning from a little girl of her family's plight, and then collected an additional 600 pounds of clothing for shipment to Athens, Greece, for distribution among the destitute by the Rotary Club there. The box was forwarded to Athens "freight free" by a steamship company.

Report on Rotary Recent tornado and flood disasters in the Tornado Relief United States and

Europe resulted in speedy Rotary relief action, as reported earlier in this department's pages. To those reports can be added this information on Rotary aid sent to Vicksburg, Miss., in the wake of its tornado disaster. The following Rotary Clubs contributed a total of \$1,985 to help the sufferers: the Mississippi Clubs of GULFPORT, TUNICA, PICK-ENS, ROLLING FORK, LAUREL, and MERI-DIAN, and those of Monroe, La.; Frank-LIN, LA.; WACO, TEX.; and WORCESTER, MASS.

Ladies Take Over The best improveand Do Good Job ment in men's clothing these days is

women, as any Brigham City, Utah, Rotarian will tell you. It was there, not long ago, that Rotarians got the surprise of their lives when they walked into their meeting room and saw their wives, decked out in male garb, all set to handle the gathering from opening gong to adjournment. Typical of the ladies' masculine masquerade was the duck-hunting outfit worn by the Club President's wife, Mrs. Walter G. Mann. Fines were levied, songs were sung, and birthday

greetings all made up part of the gala affair, with the birthday celebrants receiving bouquets of chrysanthemums wrapped indifferently in old newspapers. All in all, it was a happy occasion that saw fellowship run in high gear, and instilled in members' wives a new appreciation for their husbands' membership in Rotary.

On the streets of Paper, Mister? Yes, Sir! Sure Do! ROCKFORD, MICH., not long ago, some of the

town's leading citizens were seen on corners and going from door to door selling newspapers. These "newsboys" all had something in common: each wore a Rotary emblem on his lapel. They were out selling a special edition of the local newspaper to raise funds to equip a first-aid room of the community's new public school. First they sold advertising for it, then they did all the editorial work for it. Next came the selling job and for it Rotarians donned newsboy caps-and hit the streets! Their goal was \$600, but by the time the last paper had been sold during three hours of newshawking, they had exceeded it by \$1,000. So, in addition to equipping the first-aid room, the ROCKFORD Club also appropriated \$900 for equipment needed to fluorinate the city's drinking water.

Han Seong Su **Finds Friends**

A young South Korean Army officer with his heart set on

being an engineer was First Lieutenant Han Seong Su. He wanted to study engineering to help rebuild his country, but prospects for an education were small because so many Korean schools had been destroyed by warfare. This bleak outlook for Han was changed, however, by a letter written by a U.S. soldier to Rotarian David H. Gill, of PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF. In it he told of his Korean friend's hopes, and Rotarian Gill decided to do what he could to help. He put the matter before the PACIFIC GROVE Rotary Club, with this result: the Club would sponsor Han Seong Su as a student at Monterey Peninsula College. It obtained his acceptance at the school, and aided him in completing the necessary papers for his entry into the United States. He was scheduled to arrive in PACIFIC GROVE the first month of this

On the Island of Deaf Tykes Get Cyprus in the east-Help in Cyprus

ern Mediterranean region there are estimated to be some 300 youngsters who are deaf mutes and 50 who are without hearing. To teach these children to speak is a job that experts say will take many years and much money, but a start was made by the Rotary Club of Nicosia, Cyprus,



A lesson in how not to cheer up a patient is given by four Rotarians of San Anselmo, Calif., as they visit a hospitalized member. A butcher, a clergyman, and a mortician-all Rotarians-are in rear, while Elmer S. Palmquist, Club President, waves a saw.



High praise to a high jumper is paid here as Phil Reavis, a high-school track star, receives a pen and pencil set from John J. Donahue, Vice-President of the Somerville, Mass., Rotary Club. Football coach and the Mayor look on.



In Hilo, Hawaii, the Rotary Club presents a sound projector to a boys' club official (second left), as Les Weight; RI Director P. A. Rowe, of California; L. Giacometti, project leader; and President Roy Blackshear watch.



Rotary is the subject here as Hugh D. Southwick (left), Governor of District 181, chats with Past RI Director Gene Conklin, of Hutchinson, Kans., at an intercity gathering of 12 Rotary Clubs.

when it provided a scholarship that enabled a teacher to study methods of teaching the deaf. After studying in Great Britain for a year, the teacher returned to Nicosia to begin his work at a school for the deaf established partly through the support of the Rotary Club and its individual members. Now attending the school are 22 students who are taught both oral speech and sign language. The Nicosia Club has accepted responsibility for maintaining each of the children at the school.

Indian Village
Gets 'Adopted'

Better living for more people is a goal of much of the

Community Service work done by Rotary in India, and typical of such work



Wearing a million-dollar smile and a ten-gallon hat is Rotarian Ernest Munson, of Calgary, Alta., Canada, and in his hands are branding irons forming the initials "NC." He's about to present them to N. R. Crump, Canadian railroad executive, who holds the branding certificate. It was the Calgary Rotary Club's way of thanking its guest speaker, operator of a livestock farm.

is that by the Rotary Club of SALEM, India. To bring improved sanitation and better health to the near-by village of GOLLAPPATTI, the SALEM Rotary Club "adopted" it as a primary Community Service project. Among the village's needs was a better supply of drinking water, so the Club studied the problem and then was instrumental in having a water well put in operation there by the Government. To provide improved medical care, the Club, through its medical members, conducts a weekly clinic at which treatment for uncomplicated ailments is given without cost. For villagers suffering complicated disorders, Rotarian doctors offer medical advice and then assist patients in being admitted to a Government hospital. The clinic averages some 100 cases a day, and Club members outside the medical profession help the doctors maintain records and dispense medicine. Education, too, is part of the SALEM Club's program in GOLLAPPATTI, and villagers are encouraged to attend evening classes held for them.

Have Fun—but Winter visitors to St.

Take Carel AUGUSTINE, FLA., were being welcomed as warmly as always this year by the townspeople, but something new was

added to their greeting. It was a little green folder that says "Welcome" on its cover, and then offers suggestions for a happy-and safe-vacation. Published by the Rotary Club of St. Augustine, the folder lists safety precautions that should be taken when swimming at the city's beaches or driving through crowded bathing areas. It also reminds motorists of the dangers of driving cars too close to the water's edge at beaches where driving is permitted. Sunburn, too, comes in for a word of caution. The folders are distributed to hotels, motor courts, and other places of business for presentation to Wintertime guests.

Gleanings from At a District-wide Rotary gathering in The Philippines not

long ago, the President of the Rotary Club of Cebu, Salvador E. Sala, turned attention to Community Service by reviewing some typical Rotary activities accomplished there in the islands. With an extensive list to draw from, he included these projects among those mentioned: the free medical clinic organized by the San Fernando Club, the planting of Caimito trees by the Rotary Club of Malolos as part of its street-beautification plans, and the anti-rodent campaign waged by the Bacolod Club. The growth of the Boy Scout movement in



Out of a hopper filled with potentially lucky numbers, Boy Scout John Weissgarber, of Katonah, N. Y., draws the prize number whose holder will win a steer. It's all part of the Katonah Rotary Club's fund-raising program for youth work, and it produced \$750. Right is V. G. Begenau, President.

The Philippines provided a prime example of Rotary Community Service, for its history was traced back to the organization of the first Scout troop there by the Rotary Club of Manila. Other instances cited were the community library stocked by the Rotary Club of DUMAGUETE, and the fire truck donated to the town of Calapan by the Rotary Club there.

'Making Up'
Rotarian travellers
to places near and
far from their homes
have Rotary's Official Directory to guide
them in making up their attendance,
and in some areas of the world they

have additional make-up aids published by Rotary Clubs. One such regional aid is a colorful map printed and distributed by the Rotary Club of Wynberg. South Africa, which indicates the day and place of Rotary meetings for Clubs in Districts 25 and 26. To place the map where it is most likely to reach the hands of Rotarians away from home, the Wynberg Club has arranged for copies to be posted on the bulletin boards of ocean liners and airplanes, and other Clubs throughout the Districts have distributed the maps locally to travel agencies.

Scouts Get Help to 'Be Prepared' "Be Prepared" has a special meaning to thousands of boys in

many lands, for it is the Boy Scout motto, a youthful aim shared by Rotarians through their support of Scout troops. In Atlanta, Tex., for example, the Rotary Club there sponsors Explorer Scout Troop 41, and typical of what the Club's sponsorship means is this fact: When the National Boy Scout Jamboree was held in California this past Summer, 17 Explorer Scouts of this Texas troop attended the gathering at a cost of \$1,500 to the Atlanta Club (see photo).

Since 1941 the Rotary Club of PIEDMONT, Mo., has sponsored Boy Scout Troop 65 in its community, and its sponsorship has meant both financial help and leadership to the boys. Recently the Club started a "Big Brother" program as a part of its work with the Scouts. It has resulted in each Club member acting as a "Big Brother" to a Scout for one year, and the new relationship was begun by having the "Little Brothers" sit with their big "Rotarian brothers" at a Club meeting.

In Port Huron, Mich., the local Rotary Club recently helped the Boy Scouts of its community to meet troop expenses by contributing \$500 to the Scout treasury.... As the result of holding an "All Boy Scout" meeting not long ago, the Rotary Club of Braddock, Pa., learned



Getting some firsthand experience in first-aid methods are three Boy Scouts of Atlanta, Tex., whose troop is sponsored by the local Rotary Club. The boys go on camp-outs, hikes, and other Scout outings (see item)—all with the support of some other "good scouts" in Atlanta who wear the cogged wheel.



Polio victims get a life-saving hand from the Rotary Club of Southeast Los Angeles, Calif., as it presents this \$2,000 respirator for the polio ward of Rancho Los Amigos, a local hospital. In front of the iron lung are (left to right) Chas. H. Titus, Governor of District 160-A; E. G. Reel, Club President; R. J. Thomas, hospital director; and Rotarian D. Ritchie, medical head.

much about the work of the Scouts and their need for adult leadership. At the BRADDOCK meeting it was announced that the Swissvale, Pa., Rotary Club had pledged a \$500 contribution to its local Scout organization. . . . To a Summer camp this past season went six Boy Scouts of Oshkosh, Wis., as the result of financial help given by some Ознкозн Rotarians. . . . In Kenilworth, N. J., the Rotary Club began its sponsorship of a Sea Scout troop this past Summer. In their Scout activities the boys didn't have to be landlubbers as two KENIL-WORTH Rotarians with yachts took the Scout seamen on several cruises.

Husbands Lose to Engaging one's wife Wives-Naturally in a formal public debate is an exper-

ience most men are happy to do without. In VAN WERT, OHIO, recently three Rotarians had no choice in the matter, even though they were without a moment's preparation. It happened this way: As a Club meeting was about to begin, the wives of the three Rotarians walked in and sat down at the speaker's table. The three men were astonished, but soon they were shocked when the Club President announced that each would meet his wife in a debate. The question for a clergyman and his wife was "I Believe More Women Should Enter the Ministry." Other questions were "In a Man's Success, His Wife Should Get 50 Percent of the Credit," and "I Believe a Woman Should Be President of the U. S." The decision of the judges went to the ladies, though the husbands were said to have handled their extemporaneous rôles admirably. It was a mixture of fun and fellowship -a reliable Rotary formula.

News Notes from In Australia, a land Down-under Land Where Rotary has thrived since 1921. the four avenues of service are well travelled by some 235 Clubs with a total

membership of nearly 9,500 Rotarians. A recent cooperative effort by many Clubs in Australia and New Zealand sent seven small cots to a children's hospital in Colombo, Ceylon. The joint undertaking was set in motion on a ship

whose passengers included 16 Rotarians of Australia, New Zealand, India, and Ceylon, who were returning to their homelands from England. They had many informal meetings during the trip, and out of them came the cot project for the Ceylon hospital.

Typical of the work being done by Australian Rotary Clubs in the youth field was the "Youth Night" held not long ago by the NAMBOUR Club. It



Maybe he won't get a strike, but this blind bowler of Wheeling, W. Va., gets a "strike" in fellowship everytime he a "strike" in jettowship everytime ne and his blind colleagues go bowling with members of the Wheeling Rotary Club. They bowl weekly with Rotarians instructing them, such as John A. Blum, Jr., is doing in the above photo.

brought senior high-school students to a meeting as guests of the Club, and four of the young people spoke on academic subjects. Preceding the evening gathering, the students were taken on a tour of a sawmill owned by a NAMBOUR Rotarian.

In BUNDABERG, AUSTRALIA, residents are proud of a park and playground donated to the community by the local Rotary Club in 1941. The park was opened at the time a District Conference was being held in Bundaberg, and thus many Rotarians from communities about the area were present at the dedication ceremonies. Recently, District 31 again held its Conference in Bunda-BERG, and visiting Rotarians and their families toured the park to see the many developments that had taken place there since it was established. Its facilities include four tennis courts and two bowling greens.

Anglo-German Ties Are Firmed

In STUTTGART and ESSLINGEN, GERMANY, are 20 teen-agers

who shared an adventure not long ago they will never forget. Together they travelled to SEABURN and SUNDERLAND, ENGLAND, under the auspices of the World Friendship Association, and while in those British communities they were entertained by Rotarians who ar-



"All for safety's sake" could be the theme here, as a safety patrol car is presented to the Town Board of Cheektowaga, N. Y., by the local Rotary Club. It will cruise the streets of the town broadcasting safety messages and warnings. The Rotary Club conducted a peanut sale to raise funds for the car, and members' wives assisted them by producing \$500 for the campaign.

ranged industrial tours and sight-seeing trips for them, and also hosted them in their homes. Their busy round of visits included a civic reception by the Mayor of Sunderland; a trip down into the Monkwearmouth colliery, one of the deepest coal mines in England; a walk through a church originally built in A.D. 674; and visits to a rope factory, newspaper office, and shipyards. Luncheons were attended at the SEABURN and SUNDERLAND Rotary Clubs, and a tea given by the Rotary Club of DURHAM. Their farewell party was given at the SEABURN Rotary Club, and as a final gesture of appreciation the young guests presented the Rotarians' ladies with bouquets of flowers and expressed a desire to return again someday to Britain.

Station ROTARY Is on the Air!

Radio listeners in MURFREESBORO, TENN., have been hearing

for more than a year a five-minute broadcast designed to build a better-informed citizenry. It is on the air each Tuesday, and originates in the meeting room of the Murfreesboro Rotary Club during the Club's weekly gathering. Called a "public information" broadcast, the speaker is regularly a Rotarian and the brief talks cover a wide field of community interest, ranging from informative descriptions of vocational activities to Little League baseball for MURFREESBORO youth. The air time is furnished by the station without cost.

Statue Climaxes On Bayshore Boule-2-Year Campaign vard overlooking the harbor in TAMPA. FLA., stands an eight-foot bronze statue of Christopher Columbus. While it is a tribute to the discoverer of America, it is also a tribute to the joint efforts of many individuals and organizations that sponsored the project, among them the Rotary Club of YBOR CITY, FLA., a neighboring community of TAMPA. Actually it was the Rotary Club of YBOR CITY that got the campaign under way in 1951, when it announced its plans to lead a movement for the erection of the memorial. Then President of the YBOR CITY Club, Charles G. Spicola, said it had long been an ambition of his to see

Take a Page from Gainesville



Helping to save a natural resource valuable to an area is a job that a Georgia Rotary Club took on in the way described below. If your Club is in timber country, perhaps you'll see an idea here. If not, it may suggest some other conservation work for farms or city parks.

AT A TIME when Georgia forests were bone dry and valuable timber was going up in flames in parts of the U. S. South, many Georgians began thinking of forest-conservation plans, and one of them was Rotarian



Watching Rotarian Rew show how to plant a seedling are (left to right) Rotarian Hosch; L. H. Battle, Rotarian school superintendent; and J. R. Callison, a school principal.

Leland C. Rew, of Gainesville, a county agricultural agent. To reforest waste lands and to replace burned-out areas, Rotarian Rew saw the need for a mass tree-planting program, a project that would require vigorous support over a long period.

Would his Rotary Club back the project? Well, it listened to his plans, liked what it heard, and then put itself solidly behind the entire idea. To help mark Arbor Day in Georgia, the Rotary Club would buy thousands of pine-tree seedlings to be distributed to schools throughout the county for children to plant.

To get the job under way, the coöperation of school officials was obtained, and special programs were held in school auditoriums to demorstrate the correct way to plant trees. At the high-school demonstration, Rotarian Lester W. Hosch addressed the student body on the importance of reforestation, a subject close to him since he had participated in the first Arbor Day held in the community 50 years ago.

The next step was to buy the seedlings, and then Gainesville Rotarians delivered them to the schools for planting by some 10,500 boys and girls bent on doing a good job. Thus was the value of Georgia's Number One agricultural crop increased through the joint efforts of many townspeople, and at the same time some young hands learned how to care for their State's main economic

a Columbus monument erected in the city. Sculptor Alberto Sabas was engaged to do the bronze figure, and the campaign was placed on a community-wide basis, with Rotarian Spicola serving as chairman of an executive committee. Funds eventually exceeded \$8,000 for the memorial, which was unveiled before some 1,000 people.

Summer Fun A-plenty Here! With Summer just around the corner in the Northern Hemi-

sphere, the minds of youngsters in that region churn with thoughts of fun out-of-doors, and many of them will find it at camps and swimming pools made possible by Rotary Clubs. For example, in Waco, Tex., the Rotary Club sends from 60 to 75 boys to camp every Summer. The youngsters are in the 12-15 age bracket, and for two weeks they enjoy games and wiener roasts and campfires that help to fit them for better

living. They are selected on a competitive basis by the teachers and principals of several Waco schools.

In Mount Vernon, Ohio, an outdoor swimming pool is about to begin its second Summer of operation and every youngster in the county is eagerly awaiting the opening day. The idea for the pool had its beginning in 1950, when the Rotary Club of Mount Vernon got the project under way by appointing a Committee to make a study of it. As facts and figures piled up, it was decided to put the plans on a communitywide basis by creating other committees composed of youth groups, women's clubs, union officials, industrial representatives, and other service clubs. With \$152,000 raised by a finance group headed by two Rotarians, land was purchased and work was begun. The pool measures 120 feet by 60 feet, excluding a diving area, and its facilities include a bathhouse, roadways, and parking lot.

A children's wading pool was built separate from the big pool. During the first four weeks of its 1953 operation, some 21,000 admissions were paid by swimmers.

'A Token of Our Friendship' Close to the U. S.-Mexico border are the Texas town of

Brownsville and the Mexican community of MATAMOROS. Their friendly ties are long-standing ones, due in large measure to the efforts of their local Rotary Clubs. The Brownsville and Ma-TAMOROS Clubs have worked together for the success of many a joint venture, and recently they added a new chapter to the story of their international neighborliness. At a meeting held in MATA-MOROS, the two Clubs exchanged the flags of their nations at an impressive ceremony attended by all their members. Typical of the sentiment expressed there were these words spoken upon presentation of the Mexican flag: "This flag is presented as a token of our friendship, and to it our hearts are tied together.'

Buhl Honors Its Pioneer Folks Some townspeople of Buhl, Idaho, whose memories go back to

the early days of the community were honored not long ago at a dinner given for them by the Buhl Rotary Club. The guests were all 80 or more—one was 91—and each of them relived in memory his or her early years in Buhl as a Club member spoke of the town's yesterdays.



The proud owner of this Guernsey calf is the young miss in the center, Sandra Jean McElroy, of Grand Prairie, Tex. The four boys own heifers, too, as participants in the Grand Prairie Rotary Club's calf project. Started in 1951, it is on a "chain" basis, with recipients agreeing to give new-born calves to other farm youths. These five owners have won 50 awards with their cows.

Special recognition went to a woman who was the first of the group to arrive in Buhl, and the oldest guest present was also accorded special honor. Not only did the gathering bring much pleasure to the elderly guests, but it also served a Community Service goal by heightening interest in the town's growth and development.

Club Bulletins Aid Fellowship Throughout many a Rotary District, Clubs exchange their

weekly bulletins as a means of sharing news and to maintain a tangible contact with each other. On an enlarged basis, the Rotary Club of EAST HAM, ENGLAND, follows an exchange plan for promoting fellowship. The plan is called "Fellow-

ship through Publicity," and it works like this: East Ham began by inviting six near-by Clubs to exchange their bulletins for its bulletin, and it also suggested to other British Clubs that they do the same. The aim was to establish a "publicity network" for fellowship and for the exchange of useful tips and ideas among Rotary Clubs. East Ham now regularly exchanges its bulletin with nine other Rotary Clubs, and includes in its publication a department called "Between the Clubs," which is devoted to helpful ideas gathered from other bulletins.

A week-long exhibit Thousands See that combined Howrah Exhibit health, agriculture,

and industrial displays was sponsored recently by the Rotary Club of HOWRAH, INDIA, and to it came some 2,000 persons each day. To promote better health, educational films were shown, and health contests were held for babies and for school children. The Indian Red Cross Society, a tuberculosis association, and a dental society also presented informative exhibits. Farm products were displayed and various industries were presented, such as engineering, pottery making, soap manufacture, and several others. The exhibition was reported to be the first of its kind held in HOWRAH.

June is silver-anni-25th Year for versary month for 16 More Clubs 16 Rotary Clubs whose charter year goes back to 1929. Congratulations to them! They are: Cerro de Pasco, Peru; Arnold, Nebr.; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Westfield, N. Y.; Port Washington, Wis.; Johnstown, N. Y.; Windsor Locks, Conn.; Turku-Abo, Finland; Greencastle, Pa.; Copiapó, Chile; Barking, England; West Los Angeles, Calif.; Wyoming, Pa.; Tucumán, Argentina; New Iberia, La.; Sum-

ner, Miss. Amidst colorful decorations themed by the ruby stone, the Rotary Club of CHATTANOOGA, TENN., recently marked its 40th anniversary. A high light of the occasion was the honoring of six charter members who still wear the cogged wheel. Two others still belong to the



On a hilltop site outside Singapore, Singapore, stands this spacious brick and stucco school erected by the Rotary Club of Singapore for a leprosy settlement. It took many fund-raising events to produce the money for the building, named Engelman Hall in honor of a deceased Rotarian. The cornerstone was laid by H. J. Brunnier, Rotary's President for 1952-53.



Hobbies—some 125 of them—are displayed here in this exhibit sponsored by the Rotary Club of Middleburgh, N. Y., in a local school gymnasium. Valued at more than \$25,000, the displays were viewed by some 700 persons during an all-day show. Proceeds totalled \$137, which the Middleburgh Club earmarked for its youth work.



Marching in a "Health and Safety Day" parade sponsored by the Rotary Club of Sayre, Pa., are these local sixth-graders, the winners of a prize for their parade dis-play. Some 1,400 children took part in the "Day" high-lighted by a vaudeville show.

CHATTANOOGA Club, but were not present at the birthday celebration. Displayed were 32 volumes of newspaper clippings, programs, and other Club mementos that cover its history.

When the Rotary Club of MEYERSDALE, PA., recently observed its 30th anniversary, a four-tiered white cake topped with the Rotary emblem provided delights both visual and tasty. Harold V. George, of Johnstown, Pa., Governor of District 261, presented gold cups to three still-active charter members.

Since last month's 71 New Clubs listing of new Roin Rotary World tary Clubs, Rotary

has entered 71 more communities in many parts of the world. They are (with the sponsoring Clubs in parentheses): Charagua (Camiri), Bolivia; Marialva (Maringá), Brazil; Paranavaí (Maringá), Brazil; Martigny (Sion and Montreaux-Vevey), Switzerland; Saint-Dizier (Bar-le-Duc), France; Haguenau (Strasbourg), France; Fraile Muerto (Melo), Uruguay; Duitama (Sogamoso), Colombia; Vila Franca de Xira (Lisbon), Portugal; Lion's Head (Wiarton), Ont., Canada; Flers (Vire et le Bocage Normand), France; Bochum (Essen), Germany; Cumaná (Puerto La Cruz), Venezuela; Quillacollo (Cochabamba), Bolivia; Guarulhos (São Paulo Leste), Brazil; Purranque (Osorno), Chile; San Genaro-San Genaro Norte (Gálvez), Argentina; Kyoto-South (Kyoto), Japan.

Kingsgrove (Campsie), Australia; Port Said (Cairo), Egypt; Rena (Elverum), Norway; Baerum (Gimle), Norway; Emmaboda (Kalmar), Sweden; Palmira (San Martín), Argentina; Crookwell (Goulburn), Australia; Gawler (Port Adelaide), Australia; Kurnool (Guntur), India; Gobo (Wakayama), Japan; Cabimas (Maracaibo), Venezuela; Santiago Norte (Santiago), Chile; Drouin (Warragul), Australia; Vadsø (Kirkenes), Norway; Tidaholm (Skonde), Sweden; Kariya (Nagoya), Japan; Isesaki (Maebashi and Tokyo), Japan; Takasaki (Maebashi and Tokyo), Japan; Kainan (Tanabe and Wakayama), Japan; Ceres (Tostado), Argentina; Lidingö (Stockholm), Sweden; Lauderneau (Brest), France; Frankton Junction (Hamilton), New Zealand; Hong Kong Island East (Hong Kong), Hong Kong; Tepic (Mazatlán and Acaponeta), Mexico; Berisso (Ciudad Eva Perón), Argentina; Hanwell, England; Kobe East (Kobe), Japan; North Kamloops (Kamloops), Canada; Hong Kong Island West (Hong Kong), Hong Kong; Pont-Audemer (Evreux), France; Rio Negro (Curitiva), Brazil.

Puerto Princesa (Calapan), The Philippines; Rjukan (Kongsberg), Norway; Clifton Heights (Clifton-Aldan-Springfield), Pa.; Aurora (Denver), Colo.; Cliffside Park (Teaneck), N. J.; Pecatenica (Byron), Ill.; Glencoe (Gaylord), Minn.; Chandler (Cushing), Okla.; Tipton (Iowa City), Iowa; Fort Lauderdale Beach (Fort Lauderdale), Fla.; Mount Dora (Leesburg), Fla.; Hemet (Vista), Calif., Baldwin (Freeport and Hempstead), N. Y.; Cordele (Americus), Ga.; Largo (Clearwater), Fla.; Del Mar (Vista), Calif.; Chatfield (Rochester), Minn.; River Rouge (Wyan-Mich.: Guilford (Madison), dotte). Conn.; Clinton (Madison), Conn.;

Bremen (Rockmart), Ga.



PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records

ONOR, DONALD W. AITKEN, a member of the Rotary Club of Madison, Wis., sometime back embarked on a community project which he knows is helping people. It's the giving of blood to the Badger Regional Blood Center. With a recent donation he started on his fifth gallon. It is being given in the name and to the credit of the Rotary Club of Madison.

Memory, There's a new church in Hibbing, Minn., whose pastor, the Reverend J. T. Stolee, Vice-President-Elect of the Rotary Club of Hibbing, has some wonderful memories as he reviews the events of the immediate past few years. For it was in those years that his church was in the midst of a building program, with its problems and its joys. One of the latter was provided, Rotarian Stolee will long recall, by members of his Ro-



With best wishes from fellow Rotarians goes \$300 for a church. Receiving it from I. R. Sher (right) is the pastor, J. T. Stolee (also see item).

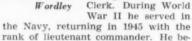
tary Club. It was a gift of \$300 from the 70 members of the Club (see photo), representing various faiths and church affiliations. Possibly more than the actual gift will be remembered the example of what a local newspaper-editorial writer called "brotherhood exemplified from the practical angle" and "one of the finest examples of tolerance witnessed on the Range in many years."

On Hand. Though several months have passed since Rotary's 49th birthday, Clubs still recall—and talk about—the unusual and the different in their particular celebration. Can any Club in the world, for example, match this record established during Rotary's birthday week by the Rotary Club of Williamsport, Pa.? On hand were 11 Past Governors of District 263. Included were WILLIS C. DICE, JOHN W. LONG, and M. EDWARD TONER, of Williamsport; CARL L. MILLWARD, of Milton; WALTER E. MILLER and EDWIN A. GLENN, of Berwick, CHARLES V. ADAMS, of Montoursville; FRED W. DIEHL and D. E. EDMONDSON, of

Danville; Paul S. Christman, of Schuylkill Haven; and Payne P. Sturdevant, of Towanda. Yes, the present District Governor, Richard T. Parsons, of Lock Haven, was there too.

RIBI Secretary. The General Council of Rotary International in Britain and Ireland has appointed RONALD WORDLEY

Secretary of RIBI. He succeeds FRED C. HICKSON, who is retiring because of ill health.
RONALD WORDLEY
joined the staff of
RIBI in November,
1934, as Committee
Clerk, and later was
appointed Conference
Manager and Chief
Clerk. During World



came Conference Manager again and subsequently—in 1946—Assistant Secretary. Prior to joining the staff of RIBI he was with the publishing house of MacMillan & Company in its India offices, and then served three years with the Bengal Chamber of Com-



Hickson

merce in Calcutta before entering the exhibiting side of the film industry. He is a native of London. Simultaneously with "Ron's" appointment to the Secretaryship, Roger Levy was appointed Deputy Secretary, continuing also as editor of Rotary Service, the publication of RIBI.... Free Hickson began his association with the RIBI Secretariat staff in 1923, becoming General Secretary in 1941. Now he will rest and endeavor to regain his health at "Wayside," 84 West Grove, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, where he and his wife, Doris, and their children live.

'Birthday Boys,' Recognition of members' birthdays is, by no measure, a recent innovation at Rotary Club meetings. But when a "birthday boy" gets into his 80's, 90's, or even 100's, the fellows think that's something which deserves special attention and planning. In Silverton, Colo., for example, WIL-LIAM A. WAY reached the 80th milestone, and fellow Rotarians imported an immense cake with candles-80 of them. . . In Belleville, Ont., Canada, Rotarians honored WILLIAM SPRINGER on his 90th birthday with the traditional cake, and in Fostoria, Ohio, CHARLES GRIBBLE received special attention with the an-



To an author goes a writing tool. J. B. Beard (left), Club President, presents it on behalf of his fellows (see item).

nouncement that he was celebrating his 93d birthday. As usual, he was at Rotary. . . . Now move into the 100th-birthday bracket and you'll find J. M. NEELY, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Amarillo, Tex., at the century mark. When he got there recently, fellow Rotarians were on hand to greet him. . . . Not on the birthday list, but honored at a Club meeting recently nevertheless, were four Marquette, Mich., Rotarians who have passed the 80-year mark: E. S. BICE, PERCY G. TEEPLE, H. A. ST. JOHN, and FRED BURRALL.

Authors. Recently from the press has come Only the Happy Memories (Exposition Press), the autobiography of Dr. Brantley Henderson, a member of the Rotary Club of Williamsburg, Va.... From Mine to Pulpit (Christopher Publishing House, \$3.50) is the work of the Reverend J. M. Brennan, a Curwensville, Pa., Rotarian. When the 83-year-old author was the featured speaker at a meeting of his own Rotary Club, his fellows, wishing to indicate their approval of his writing proclivities, presented him with a pencil—a four-foot-long one (see photo).

Serious Business. If you're going to do a job, you have to be on hand to do it. Your scribe doesn't know for sure, but

he surmises that that is the basis on which CARL E. PAISLEY, of New Castle, Pa., operates. Here are the facts: Recently the Rotary Club of New Castle elected CARL PAISLEY its Secretary. That wasn't exactly news to Rotarian Paisley, for it was the 38th consecutive year



Paisley

in which this position of service had come to him. His fellows knew he would be on the job—for he always was. He hadn't, you see, missed a Rotary meeting in 39 years. Carl Paisley takes Rotary seriously—which possibly could be the understatement of the year.

Presidential Pair. It's a big year in the Lawson relationship—the Texas Lawsons, that is. For in it are two Rotary Club Presidents, a situation not often matched in Rotary's thousands of com-



Campbell River's Oscar with his wife and two service achievements.

Oscar: Jack-of-All-Service

HOLLYWOOD has its "Oscars" for dramatic achievement. But Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada—population 2,500—has its own Oscar for community service.

Oscar (see photo) is Oscar Thulin, a charter member of the Rotary Club of Campbell River. By trade he is a mechanic—and a good one. He also sells oil to the neighboring district, and cuts keys in his spare time. Said spare time is also filled with a wide variety of community-service activities, since Oscar is the district fire marshal, was chairman of the first or original waterworks, and a member of the board of commissioners.

Oscar is always doing something for his neighbors.

Back in 1942, for example, when enemy ships were threatening the not-very-distant coast and all materials were under stringent priorities, Oscar found a way to equip his community with a modern fire station. First, he himself donated the land, a valuable plot downtown. Then he persuaded 43 individuals to donate materials. He talked volunteer fire-

men into constructing the building—a modern two-story structure measuring 52 by 40 feet and equipped with kitchen and recreational space. The new fire station needed equipment. So Oscar took his welding torch, some oil drums, and an old but serviceable truck chassis—and soon Campbell River had an efficient fire wagon. Oscar went ahead to build two more such units. And after the war, when the town purchased a new fire truck, Fire Chief Oscar and his wife broke it in by driving it from the factory to Campbell River.

Still, Oscar wasn't satisfied. Community groups, including the local Scout troop sponsored by the Rotary Club, needed a meeting hall. Rotarians knew where to turn. Oscar was appointed chairman of a committee to see what could be done—and do it. The village now has its hall—and Oscar keeps it painted.

It's small wonder that Campbell River residents are proud of their Oscar, a community mainspring and a jack-of-all-service.

-R. B. MORISON

munities. Marion A. Lawson, a lawyer, is President of the Rotary Club of Clarksville, Tex.; Ashley E. Lawson, his brother, a meat retailer, presides at the head table at meetings of the Rotary Club of Odessa, Tex. When they get together, they talk about—among other things—Rotary.

Tooth Twosome. For more than 50 years two dentists have been helping to preserve the dental health and alleviate the toothaches of thousands of their fellow Petoskey, Mich., residents. They are Dr. Charles J. Gray and Dr. G. A. Parmenter, both long-time members of the Rotary Club of Petoskey. Though now in their 80's, they still are actively engaged in their profession, still are associated

with the city's school dental program, still continue their support of civic enterprises. It was considered fitting, therefore, that recently to these two professional leaders should go Parent-Teacher Association Distinguished Service Awards. On behalf of the Association they were presented (see photo) by Mrs. Harris C. Lilga, president of Petoskey Central P.-T.A. and wife of a local Rotarian, to Drs. Gray and Parmenter (right in photo).

Extremes. "Going to extremes" is a common expression, but not often is it given so practical an application as it was recently in the Rotary Club of Toledo, Ohio. The Club went to extremes, notes a Club spokesman, for it inducted

Into membership on the same day representatives of what might be called the labor-management axis. One was William Akos, president of the Federation of Glass Workers; the other, David Molthrop, executive vice-president of the Northwestern Ohio Industrial Council. William Clarke, former president of the American Federation of Flint Glass Workers, has been a member of the Rotary Club of Toledo since 1923.

Judged. When Major Ivan Halsey, then a member of the Rotary Club of New Westminster, B. C., Canada, was hailed into police court some weeks back, he went there with a clear conscience. Head of the Salvation Army in the community, he was called to receive, not a sentence for a misdemeanor, but a token of esteem from his fellow townsmen, for he was being transferred to another post. Presenting the testimonial on behalf of the citizens were two Rotarians: Mayor Fred H. Jackson, a Past Rotary District Governor, and Magistrate George L. Cassady.

Rotarian Honors, E. H. FORD, of Coventry, England, has been appointed chairman of the reconstruction committee of the new Coventry Cathedral. Its famed

predecessor was destroyed by bombs early in World War II.... Frank P. Will, Vice-President of the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Pa., has been given a 1954 distinguished alumnus award by the University of Pennsylvania's Evening School of Accounts and Finance



Ford

for his business and civic leadership. . HAJEE M. NAZIR HUSAIN SAHEB, Of Madras, India, has been appointed sheriff of Madras. . . . John E. Drewry, of Athens, Ga., dean of the University of Georgia's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, has been awarded the Gold Key of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association for his contributions to the school-press field. . . . C. A. Boswell, of Barstow, Fla., has received the Junior Chamber of Commerce good-government award for his work as a school-board attorney. His fellow Rotarian Ernest M. SMITH received the Lions Club plaque as Barstow's outstanding citizen of '53. WILLIAM L. EVERITT, of Urbana, Ill.,



Awards for dental leaders (see item).



"Harrington's the name!" is a greeting that strangers hear often in the Rotary Club of Lincoln, Nebr. It's not sur-prising, for there are three genera-tions of the family on hand to give it: Ralph E. (right); his son, Don P.; and his grandson, Don P., Jr. (center).

dean of the University of Illinois College of Engineering, recently received the Institute of Radio Engineers Medal of Honor for 1954. . . . Four British Rotarians have been included on the Queen's honors list for their public services. They and their awards are: J. H. NICHOLSON, of Hull, England, Commander of the British Empire; THOMAS PAD-GETT BRINDLEY, of Pontefract, and STAN-LEY INESON, of Morley, Officers of the British Empire; and John A. WILD, of Todmorden, Member of the British Empire. . . . DAVID B. CASSAT, of Dubuque, Iowa, has been installed as president of the National Council of Presbyterian Men. . . . SHERWOOD L. ROBERSON, of Robersonville, N. C., a Past Rotary District Governor, was selected as "The Tarheel of the Week" by the Raleigh News and Observer for his community services. . LAURENCE M. GOULD, of Northfield, Minn., president of Carleton College, has been named a trustee of the Ford Foun-

Mission Men. J. GRAHAM SULLIVAN, assistant superintendent and director of

curriculum at Contra Costa Junior College

and President of the Rotary Club of Martinez, Calif., recently completed an assignment as a member of a two-man educational mission in Korea. His work was to develop an agreement for a secondary-education program in that war-

devastated country. A decade ago he spent two years in Peru and Bolivia as chief of staff of a similar project. . . . ALFRED TISCH, of Chico, Calif., a Past District Governor of Rotary International, has been named by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, EZRA TAFT BENSON, as a member of a trade mission to South America. He will serve as representative of the fruit industry of the U.S.A.

Shelter. BILLY HOLCOMB, just back home from the United States Coast Guard in 1945, found some changes in his home town, Clarksdale, Miss. As he and his wife searched for a place to live, BILLY HOLCOMB found that his community's greatest need was housingparticularly low-cost housing. Though he completely lacked experience in the business, he promptly opened his own real-estate office and set to work. Now, nine years later, ROTARIAN W. L. HOL-COMB owns, in addition to his first business, a mortgage-loan department, a bonded warehouse, a contracting busi-

ness, a hotel, motel, restaurant, and plantation. Working through his community's Chamber of Commerce, he has helped to bring to Clarksdale a grain elevator and factories for the making of hosiery, farm machinery, and hardware. He has also built more than 1,000 low-cost houses-with the help of his business associates and fellow Rotarians CHESTER H. CURTIS, WERT COOPER, VIRGE M. EDWARDS, PETE SHELBY, CRAWFORD S. McGiveran, Homer E. Bonds, and his brother, PAT D. HOLCOMB. Largely, his work has made possible Clarksdale's 25 percent growth in a scant nine years.

Brighteners of the Morn

SCHOLARS say that the custom of giving Easter eggs began in Persia. The Easter lily is a plant native to China. So it is that the symbols and customs of Easter have been influenced by many lands.

From the hearty fun of youngsters hunting colored eggs to the deep solemnity of special religious services, celebrations vary locally. This year, many a Rotary Club entered its own community's plans for observing Easter.

In La Mesa, California, for example, the Rotary Club sponsored for the ninth year an Easter sunrise service in an open-air theater on near-by Mount Helix. To this widely known hillside event-the 37th held since 1917-came some 10,000 persons to hear an Easter sermon and the voices of combined choirs in a serene setting of Nature. Added to the thousands who gathered on the



Amid an array of hydrangeas and lilies, with a Dutch windmill imparting a quaint note, two young ladies enjoy St. Catharines' Easter flower show.



The summit of California's Mount Helix, scene of annual Easter services for 37 years, is crowned with a broad stairway leading to a cross.

slope were other thousands who saw the ceremonies on their television

On this day no motorcars are allowed on Mount Helix. To reach the summit and its cross the celebrants must go afoot. For the aged, however, the Rotary Club provides automobile transportation to the peak.

In St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, Nature's beauty plays a different rôle. The local Rotary Club sponsors an annual Easter flower show in local greenhouses. This year's display of blossoms-the fourth under Rotary auspices-attracted more than 6,000 Palm Sunday visitors, who strolled long aisles of Easter lilies and hyacinths, pink hydrangeas and red tulips. Among those bulbs and plants the visitors also saw displays of things their donations would buy: steel braces, wheel chairs, special boots, and other equipment for crippled children.

The Rotary Club of St. Catharines has aided hundreds of crippled youngsters with surgery, Summer outings, and prosthetic devices. The 1954 Easter show raised \$1,500 for these good efforts.

In these and many other ways do Rotary Clubs join with their communities in celebrating a festival old to its believers. In so doing, they help provide inspiration for better living and assistance to many who are in need.

Your Golden Opportunity

[Continued from page 8]

existence merely because someone looked for it. Clubs, communities, businesses, all our social organizations, are made up of people. As long as this is true, the normal and constant changes of life and living will always afford new opportunities for service and the application of the Object of Rotary. The time will never come when there are no new projects in service.

The problem resulting from the mixed population of Durban, South Africa, for example, has existed for a long time. The interplay of the differences in customs, culture, politics, religion among the various ethnic and political groups has been apparent, but it took someone in the Rotary Club of Durban to relate these problems to a project in service for that Club. There came into existence, as a result of the activities of the Durban Rotarians, a joint council composed of representatives of the different groups and dedicated to the purpose of dissolving differences before they ignited into community problems. There came into existence a social center devoted primarily to the interests and the welfare of the African population and seeking to make available for them the recreational, social, and cultural opportunities so as to dissipate to as great an extent as possible the differences in opportunities available for this group and thus available for the other groups making up the population. Here was a project for Community Service with a tremendous bi-product value for resolving differences and furthering tolerance and understanding.

The potential for the advancement of Rotary and its principles, which is inherent in these activities of Rotary Clubs throughout the world during this Golden Year, is, to borrow the most currently descriptive term, atomic. It is impossible to conceive or evaluate the power of the force for understanding, friendship, and service to men and their organizations everywhere that will be released if more than 384,000 Rotarians in their 8,200 Clubs throughout the world on the 23d of February, 1955, set forth, each of them, upon a fresh undertaking in each of the four avenues of service to meet a properly evaluated need. Never before in its history has Rotary had such an opportunity for advancement in such a comparatively short period of time.

The grand climax to the Golden Year will be the international Convention to be held, appropriately enough, in the city of Chicago, the birthplace of Rotary. The host Committee of Club No. 1 and the 1955 Convention Committee are bas-

ing their preparations on an anticipated attendance of 25,000. There is indeed ample reason to expect that this will be the greatest outpouring of Rotarians in history, and the preparations for this Convention are going forward in just that spirit—that it must be the greatest ever. Early in February of this year. President Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, First Vice-President Halsey B. Knapp, and several other Rotarians called upon the President of the United States and extended to him a personal invitation to appear and deliver a major address to the Convention.* The sincere warmth and cordiality of President Eisenhower's response, as related by President Joaquin, give encouragement that we may hope for his participation in this great Convention.

The plans for the Golden Anniversary celebration have been well laid indeed.

The campaign to capitalize on Rotary's 50th Year by bringing about a greater understanding of its object among Rotarians and non-Rotarians around the world is an ambitious one. Our success in attaining our objective, however, will, as always, depend upon the zeal, the activities, and the dedication of the individual Rotarian. It is the challenge of the Golden Year that each do his part to bring to its very maximum the tremendous aggregate power and influence which can be created by this band of individuals working together. The Golden Year, with its celebrations, the projects in service, the publicity, the movingpicture film, the Golden Book, the climactic international Convention-these will be but the external symbols of the real undertaking. For the individual Rotarian it is the golden opportunity to make of this Object of Rotary a living thing-to dedicate himself anew to a personal adventure in service. To paraphrase the title to one of Rotary's bestknown and most popular pieces of literature-Mr. Rotarian, this is YOUR year! -your golden opportunity.

Should the U. N. Control Immigration?

Yes!-Says Lloyd D. Luckmann

[Continued from page 12]

personal adjustments. If these arguments for the central administration of migration within a country are sound, it remains for the negative to refute the application of these principles on an international scale.

The most central question in this debate is: "Are people justified in preserving their national peculiarities?" Certainly we in the United States have approached the problem of migration from outside our borders with this standard in mind. Those who are opposed to international administration of migration must argue that we, as a people, have a moral right to exclude those who might endanger these peculiarities. It is only on this basis that we justify our present immigration laws.

The movement of peoples involves human rights. In the 20th Century the promotion and protection of human rights is no longer thought of as vested in nation States—it has been made an international responsibility. Nor was this responsibility limited merely to an international pledge set forth in general language. In 1945 it became a part of an international program, sponsored by the major organs of the United Nations and articulated in their working programs.

It is obvious that the American process for the selection of immigrants is based upon discrimination. Is this discrimination defensible? Is it justified by the facts? Does it contribute to an adequate long-term population policy for the United States?

No plan of limitation upon migration could possibly be accepted as fair to all, and I am fully aware that to press for a "fair policy" could lead to an absurdity-i.e., the influx of so many people from other lands that we might not be able to assimilate them. Of course, the consequence most feared is the frightening prospect of so profound a change in our social, economic, and political organization complexion that such a policy could ultimately destroy the way of life we have chosen to maintain in America. I admit that such a revolutionary result could evolve. I deny that such a result is inevitable. Meanwhile no one could deny that there is involved in our present immigration policy an imputation of inferiority with regard to the excluded groups which tends to breed international bad feeling on an extensive scale.

If we were to attempt to assess the future distribution of power among nations, we could not avoid giving an important rôle to population trends. Assuming a continuation of past population trends, by 1970 there will be considerable population increases in the

^{*} See A Capital Day, The ROTARIAN for April.

United States, Soviet Russia, and Eastern and Southeastern Europe. There will be a considerable decline in the manpower of the nations of Western and Central Europe. And when the balances are struck in 1970, the countries actively engaged in the defense of the West will have been able only to preserve their present manpower while the countries in the Russian orbit will have increased their manpower by about two-fifths.

National control of immigration as presently practiced by the United States and Russia will guarantee at least numerical superiority to Russia by the time today's infants reach the draft age. All other factors remaining equal, a considerable decline in the manpower of a nation, in comparison with its competitors, clearly spells a decline in national power.

REFLECT on the population trends of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the source of manpower on the front line facing the Iron Curtain! And then turn your thoughts to the Orient and India. Perhaps the inexorable trend of decline and growth is too overwhelming to be manipulated by even a world State, but only Russia stands to gain if we continue to refuse to share this problem with the United Nations even as presently constituted.

In the United States today many people do not seem to have grasped the truth that immigration policy is really a part of our foreign policy-the McCarran-Walter Bill to the contrary notwithstanding. More than 70 percent of the 440,000 refugees admitted to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act were born in countries now occupied or dominated by Soviet Russia. These hundreds of thousands have written literally millions of letters back to relatives and friends saying that the United States is still the land of hope and freedom and that the United States has been practical in its desire to bring liberation to the oppressed. Further, it is estimated that for every 100,000 immigrants admitted to the United States we save the equivalent of one billion dollars spent in overseas aid. In spite of all this, since the close of the United States displaced-persons program, the flow of refugees to this and other countries has practically dried up.

Refugees and stateless and displaced persons upward of 300,000 are still dependent upon the United Nations for care and maintenance, or resettlement or legal protection. Though the International Refugee Organization has disappeared, there is now the United Nations' High Commissioner's Office for Refugees, whose work is entirely non-political and relates as a rule to groups

Hear the Tickey Bottle Tinkle

There's a melodic tinkling heard each week at the meeting of the Rotary Club of Roodepoort-Maraisburg, South Africa, and if you were to hear the sound, you would have no trouble identifying it. It's the tinkle of coins dropping in a bottle. But to identify the coins—or the bottle—you would have to be familiar with a South African coin called a "tickey," a three-penny piece about the size of a U. S. penny. These tinkle down inside the bottle as they are dropped there by Club members, who, appropriately enough, call the container their "tickey bottle."

Through this bulge-necked glass receptacle (see cut), the Rotary Club of Roodepoort-Maraisburg is demonstrating its belief in the Rotary Foundation

Fellowship awards, for every "tickey" slipped into the bottle is contributed to the Foundation. Along with thousands of other Rotary Clubs, this South African Club is a 100 percent contributor to the Foundation—a standing attained by having donated on the basis of \$10 or more per member. But also like other Rotary Clubs, it is continuing its donations as the Foundation each year increases its Fellowship grants.

To make such continuing contributions possible, some Clubs raise money with "birthday funds" swelled by the donations of members celebrating their birthdays; other Clubs have increased their admission fees to provide an additional \$10 donation for each new member; still other Clubs have taken out endowment insurance policies on members, naming

the Rotary Foundation as the beneficiary. In the Rotary Club of Roodepoort-Maraisburg, it's the tickey bottle.

Opening the bottle is an occasion attended by much interest among the members. A recent opening of it produced £27 for the Rotary Foundation. As an effective fund raiser, this method seems to be spreading in South Africa, for a second tickey bottle now regularly makes the rounds in the Rotary Club of Standerton, South Africa.

Thus do contributions from Rotary Clubs—and from individuals—continue to be made to the Foundation. Since last month's listing of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 32 additional Clubs had at press time become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 3,447. As of April 15, \$201,744 had been received since July 1, 1953. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership) are:

AUSTRALIA

Bulli (38).

BRAZIL

Campina Grande (26).

DENMARK

Esbjerg (47); Faaborg (23); Haderslev (41); Holback (33).

FRANCE

Perpignan (35).

SOUTH AFRICA

Potchefstroom (23).

THE NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam (98).

UNITED STATES

Skowhegan, Me. (57); Calistoga, Calif. (46); Milpitas, Calif. (18); Bellevue, Ky. (36); Williamsburg, Va. (47); Pearl River, N. Y. (58); Sebastopol, Calif. (51); Seagraves, Tex. (33); Corry, Pa. (50); Pennsauken-Merchantville, N. J. (26); Leominster, Mass. (61); Algonac, Mich. (43); Schenectady, N. Y. (219); Glen Cove, N. Y. (85); Williamson Road (Roanoke), Va. (27); Benton, Ky. (24); Cocoa, Fla. (58); Mount Kisco, N. Y. (26); Whitesville, W. Va. (30); Babylon, N. Y. (48); Medina, Ohio (33); Huntington Park, Calif. (137); Waxahachie, Tex. (64).

Odd Shots

Can you match this photograph for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editors of *The Rotarian*. If used, the "odd shot" will bring you \$3. But remember — it must be different!



"The Lovers" is the title which Richard B. Linzey, a Chilliwack, B. C., Canada, Rotarian, would give this photograph which he film-noted in a local setting.



A barn-yard "miracle" is recorded on film by Almon G. Farnsworth, Secretary of the Camden, N. Y., Rotary Club. Later the two birds went their way.



Not so "odd" maybe, but certainly unusual—if you ever tried to do it. Rotarian H. C. Dixon, of Tulsa, Okla, noted his dog pointing quail in covy.

and categories of refugees. The Commissioner simply keeps in close touch with the Governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned and invites assistance of the Specialized Agencies. This office was set up for only two years. All of which adds up to but little threat from the United Nations to our sovereign dominion over immigration.

The foundations for peace must be built upon a respect for human rights. Any step, however small, toward the ultimate ideal of the free movement of peoples in the world will inch us just that much closer to permanent peace. I can only urge you to reflect seriously on the proposition before you to see if there is not presently an appropriate

area, however small, for the international cooperation in administration of migration.

I readily admit that the United Nations is not now equipped to control immigration, but I do not feel that the United Nations should act solely as a means of interchanging information in migration matters. Unless the United Nations should assist in facilitating mass migrations, no other agency could possibly perform this task.

If we continue to treat immigration as strictly a domestic matter to be handled by each nation by policies of its own adoption, we are simply perpetuating one of the most serious obstacles to international peace.

Should the U. N. Control Immigration?

No!-Says J. Raymond Tiffany

[Continued from page 13]

this that we are not dealing with a secondary function of government. We are speaking of an integral part of sovereignty itself, a part of which the Supreme Court has repeatedly said is essential to the nation's safety, its independence, and its welfare. The supports of sovereignty are not to be blithely removed. Loss of independence in its dealings with other nations and other peoples in matters affecting domestic welfare and safety is the loss of true national identity. Nations may act in concert or through international organizations and commissions to provide for mutual security, welfare, and progress, but each acts unwisely if it does so in such a manner as to imperil its own sovereign structure. As it is with the U.S.A., so it is with all nations which would wish to remain free and independent.

Until such time as we are prepared to have the United Nations take over our national domestic affairs, dominate our foreign policy, it is not desirable that the United Nations have any authority to regulate immigration. Immigration is due primarily to economic forces either at work in Asia and Europe or the greater economic opportunities available in the United States. These are matters peculiar to the countries involved and when it is seriously proposed to give others control over such matters, then sovereignty is lost. World Federationists, Atlantic Union Committee, and all other groups seeking to bring about a union of countries worldwide, or partially so, seem to overlook that what was intended when the United Nations was brought into being was the fomentation of a community of minds of men and not of men themselves-men who by united action

would seek avenues of peace and not a regimentation of the bodies of men such as would be undertaken if immigration were to be within the province of the H N

Let us reduce this concept to a few practicalities. It is an unfortunate fact that there are many population problems throughout the world. Wars, treaties, partitions, economic unbalance, natural disasters, political tyranny, religious persecutions-all these things have caused millions upon millions of people to become homeless and jobless within their own boundaries or, in vastly larger measure, to flee or be forced into neighboring countries for asylum. The burdens of this excess population are heavy upon the countries affected. Nor are the problems entirely economic. In some areas, the refugee problem is completely bound up with international internal political issues and developments. Peace in the Far East, a strong, productive West Germany, a politically and economically sound Italy, harmony among the peoples and nations of the Near Eastthese and others are goals which can be attained only with great difficulty, if at all, without an adequate solution of refugee and excess-population problems in those areas.

Nations, associations of nations, and nongovernmental organizations have addressed themselves to these problems. The United Nations, directly and through subordinate agencies, has sought to reduce or solve some of these problems. There have been programs of relief, of integration, and of migration and resettlement.

The extent of emigration, immigration, and resettlement has been determined by the capability and willingness of the receiving countries to find places for the immigrants in their economy and society. Some countries need a population increase and have the resources to permit it. Others have the need and desire, but not the resources or economic system to support the influx. Others are themselves crowded or in difficult economic condition, and can offer no resettlement possibilities. The question of birth control rears its head inasmuch as the control of immigration would not afford a lasting solution of the problem. In many countries the composition of its population, its political views, its climate, its industries or other sources of work, suggest the type of people who could best integrate themselves into the life of the receiving country, to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

THESE considerations require decisions by the receiving country concerned. No one can better appraise a country's needs and ability to absorb new immigrants, and to what extent and under what conditions, than that country itself. The United States has immigration laws which fix numerical limits of immigration on a national-origin basis, and which enumerate bases of exclusion on physical, political, and behavior grounds. Other nations have laws with some sort of limitations upon immigration, each consistent with local policy or circumstances. Some of them, foremost among them the United States, have enacted special laws or taken extraordinary administrative action to receive substantial numbers of immigrants over and above the normal numerical limit, either as a contribution to the attempt of a solution of the excess-population or refugee problem, or as a means of meeting their own manpower and related needs, or both. They have been large countries and small countries. The significant feature is, however, that each has done so on its own terms.

The wisdom of this course has manifested itself by the general success of the enterprise from the standpoint of both the immigrant and the receiving country. Further evidence of the need for local and independent control is found in the experience of Canada and Australia. Both are among the nations receiving the larger numbers of immigrants, both having great unsettled areas rich in resources and prospects for development. Yet, in spite of their needs and desires, they have found it necessary, from time to time, to halt or reduce the flow of immigration in order to keep apace of their ability to arrange suitable reception and resettlement. Good resettlement can be expensive, complex, and time consuming.

Now, if the United Nations were to control immigration, it would of necessity make general rules on qualifica-



Lunchtime en route to Europe.



THE FLAG OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP...



Captain Cornelis Visser at Rotary flag-raising as flagship Nieuw Amsterdam returns from the 1953 Paris Convention.

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ESTATE OF GEORGE C. PURINGTON, Sanford, Maine



tions for admission; it would fix nu merical allocations; it would by some sort of convention get assurances of compliance from the member nations; it would have to find a way to impose its edicts upon nonmember nations if it is to control all immigration. Unless the individual member nations accepted the United Nations' immigration program, there would be no centralized, uniform control. If the United Nations, in exercising such over-all control, were to make special provision, country by country, to meet local policies, standards, and economic and climatic conditions, and to regulate or terminate the flow according to changed conditions or unforeseen developments in the receiving country, it would not be the controlling agency; it would merely be carrying out the orders of the receiving country-it would not control immigration. If the United Nations is to do the controlling, it must lay down the rules and policies by which all nations must abide. What such a general approach would do to the diverse domestic problems and programs of each of the many nations can be left to anyone's imagination. Yet, as I have said, if provision is attempted to be made for all these circumstances and eventualities, the control plan would need to be so complex and flexible, and so subservient to the policies and desires of each nation, that it would in effect continue to be the immigration plan of each nation. There would be no need of the United Nations as a means of promulgating the policies and edicts for other nations.

One last point. Even if we were to assume that some if not all of the foregoing difficulties were to be surmounted or tolerated, unlikely though I believe it to be, we must not overlook the fact that the attention of the United Nations and the collective concern of the member States are directed infinitely more to the refugee and overpopulated areas and their problems than to those nations which, because they are in reasonably good condition and have opportunities for progress, create no special problems of international import. That concern for the critical areas has already produced much discussion, many resolutions, new relief or rehabilitation agencies, and large expenditures of funds contributed through the United Nations or its subordinate agencies. It is not unfair to expect that with the emphasis so heavily placed upon a removal of the population problem from the critical areas, the needs and problems of the countries of resettlement might be given a secondary place in the planning. Thus we could run into the likelihood that the so-called "immigration control" by the United Nations would in reality be a program of removal of refugee and population problems, present and future, from

critical areas, and a resultant universal immigration policy designed more to implement the critical area plan than to accord with the internal affairs of each receiving nation. This cure could cause more irritation than the malady.

In my judgment, it is better that the United Nations, if it is to assume any leadership in the matter of immigration, confine itself to the recognition of population problems and to calling them to the attention of all nations, to offer suggestions for their solution, to provide facilities and services for relief and resettlement, to impress upon member nations the need and desirability for their participation in the solution of the problem by immigration or by material contributions, to encourage bilateral agreements among nations for worth-while emigration and immigration projects.

Immigration policy and its imple-

Charity

To some the breath of living
Is to give until it hurts,
To others the thought of giving
Is like the sting of quirts.
—ROTARIAN VAN CHANDLER

mentation, with their direct relation to
the "safety, independence, and welfare"

of a nation, are best left to the con-

science and capabilities of each nation. If the question of immigration should be held "a threat to the peace" within the meaning of the Charter, and hence a subject to be brought before the United Nations with any idea that because of that alleged threat the United Nations should take over the control of immigration, then we should withdraw from the United Nations for we would surrender the very basis of our liberty and place ourselves at the mercy of an overpopulated Asia and Europe. It was never intended that such should be the case, and that is one of the reasons that the Charter specifically provided in Article 2, Section 7, that there was no authority for the United Nations to in-

matters such as immigration.

Let us not forget that the Supreme Court has said, "To preserve its independence, and give security against foreign aggression and encroachment is the highest duty of every nation and to attain these ends nearly all other considerations are to be subordinated. . . . Every society possesses the undoubted right to determine who shall compose its members, and it is exercised by all nations, both in peace and war."

tervene in matters which are essentially

within the domestic jurisdiction of any

State or to negative any actions calculated to interfere with purely domestic

Let's Get Tougher-Minded

[Continued from page 15]

how can an individual season his mind to be tough and yet resilient?

Don't be afraid to disagree, even with friends. There are ways of differing without being offensive. The secret of disagreeing without being disagreeable is to attack another's views obliquely rather than head-on. Find something you can agree with in a statement and use it to preface your disagreement with the main thesis. That is the "Yes, but" method so effectively used by salesmen. The tough mind voices its skepticism candidly but pleasantly.

All education, said Voltaire, is but a weakening of certainties. Wisdom begins by locating and rejecting fallacies.

When a salesman "throws his pitch," demand documented proof of his claim, whether it be for a patent medicine or a new social system. When he's asking you to put your money into a new proposition, you are entitled to say to him: "I'm sure you're an honest man. But you'll admit you are an interested party. Give me evidence other than your unsupported statement about this deal." If he supplies a reference, confirm it. As a consistent practice, that attitude would avoid many an unwise purchase. But it requires a bit of iron in the personality, and the same practice a prudent man follows in buying a commodity should be used in buying an

The habit of asking questions is the major resource of the tough mind. Questions can be used for a great variety of purposes. You can ask them to elicit information, to express skepticism, to confirm a suspicion, to confuse an opponent, to gain time, to create a diversion. A talker who was attacking a Congressional investigation of subversive activities said that "many a good man's reputation has been smirched by the investigators."

"Who, for instance?" he was asked. After fumbling a bit he cited two names. That gave the other man the opening he wanted, because he could show that one of the names had in no sense been "smirched," and that the other had later proved to be a Communist conspirator.

A tough mind is tough defensively as well as offensively, so we have to consider the counter to these offensive tactics. Remember, for one thing, that you don't always have to answer questions when the answer places you at a disadvantage in the argument. You don't

NO longer talk at all about the kind of man a good man ought to be, but be such.

-Marcus Aurelius





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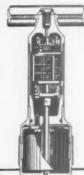
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The Rotarian

305,245 ABC net paid, Dec. 1953

need to say one way or another whether you've stopped beating your wife.

"Formerly, whenever an embarrassing or impertinent question was put to me, it never occurred to me that there was anything to do but answer it," wrote Gelett Burgess. But when he tried not answering such questions and finally succeeded in this tactic, Burgess says it was one of the great triumphs of his life.

Only a few persons can hope to be clever at repartee, but most of us can toughen our minds in the way Abbé Ernest Dimnet suggested when he wrote: "Is it not a fact that we can tell an educated man from another, not merely by his manners and language nor even by his information, but chiefly by his capacity for resisting another

man's thoughts and defending his own views?"

There are times when a man must fight for his ideas, no matter who is on the other side. He may come out of the fray with scars, but he will be strengthened to win other battles later on. A soldier or an athlete needs training to harden his body; all of us need exercises to take the flabbiness out of our minds.

The guide for a mature mind is a reasoned set of principles, and the test applied to a new idea by such a mind is to measure whether or not it squares with these principles. If it doesn't, the idea is rejected, no matter how plausible or how respectable the advocate may be. A tough mind is no respecter of words or persons.

Most Versatile Farm

[Continued from page 9]

that will offer a cross section of all our climates."

The Pan American Union studied 11 areas, finally agreed on Turrialba, where, by going up or down a few thousand feet, conditions in Montana or in the Amazon Basin could be approximated. Costa Rica eagerly offered the necessary 2,500 acres. The United States gave \$500,000 for buildings. Support from participating countries was put on an equitable basis of \$1 for each 1,000 population.

The DuPont Company, Shell Oil, and Standard Oil of New Jersey gave grants for chemical research. The great King Ranch coöperated in cattle projects. By 1946 a full-scale program was under way. Today 14 member nations contribute to the work of Turrialba's 70 scientists and assistants.

At Turrialba is an elite corps of young specialists who have been screened and trained as exactingly as West Point graduates. Not more than 60 are enrolled as students each year, and the first requirement is that all have college degrees. Then an examining board studies objective reports on character. ambition, and physical fitness, as well as educational records, before picking the best of the applicants. On reaching the Institute, the student still must prove his fitness by working for a probationary month under the sharp eye of a staff researcher. Then, if the latter reports favorably, he faces a faculty council which fires questions on every aspect of his program. If he passes this test-and some do not-he is in.

"Our first aim," says Ralph H. Allee, the Institute's director, "is to equip a man to return to Brazil, Mexico, or wherever and attack a specific problem as soon as possible. Often we can do that in six months."

Nearly 300 alumni now are scattered over the southern countries as Government experts, teachers, and plantation managers. In addition there are three Turrialba outposts: in Cuba for the West Indies, in Peru for the Andean countries, and in Uruguay for Southern South America. These are regional subschools for which the three countries provide buildings and demonstration farmland. Each is staffed by Institute experts, aided periodically by roving scientists who study local problems throughout Latin America. Each offers intensive short courses for students. young farmers, and Government technicians of its group of countries. Through these, more than 900 young Latins a year get Turrialba training in specific fields.

Part of Turrialba's work is done through the printed word. Its library, the most comprehensive of its kind in Latin America, publishes the magazine Turrialba and textbooks for agricultural schools, Government technicians, and scientists in 21 countries. To reach the farmer directly it fosters a series of pamphlets. These use simple, grassroots language to show the man in the field how he can increase his crop yields, profit by reforestation, get best results from his dairy herd, and control major insect pests. In the past not 10 percent of Latin-American farmers have had access to such information.

Fifteen nations are represented on the Turrialba faculty and more by the students—but the visitor, hearing Spanish and English used interchangeably to attack problems common to Florida and Venezuela, Texas and Brazil, senses a dedicated aim that is beyond national or personal interests. That was demonstrated when the Institute's program overtaxed its budget and for two years

the staff voluntarily deferred a promised increase in salaries rather than postpone urgent projects.

"We have hardly a staff member who couldn't better himself financially elsewhere," says Director Allee, a spare, Lincolnesque Californian. "But what comes first is the feeling that they couldn't do anything as important as this. These are not North, South, or Central Americans—they are Americans in the biggest sense."

Broad, towering Jorge de Alba, head of the Institute's livestock program is typical of the group. Far removed from his upbringing as a Mexican diplomat's son, he symbolizes a new and potent idea in Latin America: that a true culture does not begin in classrooms and studios, but in the earth itself, with intelligent use of natural resources to promote a vigorous material and intellectual life for the many.

De Alba's contribution is the new criollo cow. The old criollo is the chief reason for the shortage of meat, milk, and butter in the Latin-American diet. Since it was brought from Spain in the 1500s, it has, through lack of breeding and care, become a lank, almost meatless creature whose great virtue is an ability to survive tropical pests and climates. De Alba, by careful selection and feeding, is now producing animals that give six times more milk. Mating native cows with Zebu, Brahma, and Santa Gertrudis bulls, he is also evolving beef cattle adapted to tropical conditions.

•What the group at Turrialba does in the next ten years can affect the whole Western Hemisphere. The New York housewife, for instance, has a stake in the Institute's coffee program. Nearly all Latin-American coffee now grows at heights of 2,000 to 5,000 feet, where land is limited and sells at \$600 to \$1,000 an From Africa, Turrialba has brought coffee plants that are thriving near sea level on cheap land. Only by luck has Latin America escaped a disease that has nearly ruined Far Eastern coffee planters. As insurance against its inroads, the Institute has gathered and adapted plants that have proved their resistance to the scourge.

For centuries coffee has been planted in a checkerboard pattern and protected from full sunlight by banana or big-

SELF-RELIANCE and selfrespect are about as valuable commodities as we can carry in our pack through life.

-Luther Burbank

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

leafed trees. At Turrialba it grows in straight hedges, to cut the cost of picking and cultivating. Between hedges, beans and other legumes are grown, and their vines plowed under as coffee fertilizer. Moreover, the coffee plant is completely exposed to the sun. This revolutionary approach cuts the plant's life in half—from 30 to about 15 years—but it more than doubles production. While it requires skilled and careful management, its general use would mean a plentiful coffee supply instead of today's shortage.

The vital problem of producing rubber in the Americas is economic rather than botanic. Nine-tenths of Latin-American rubber still comes from wild jungle trees because the Latin planter cannot compete with the low wages paid on Far Eastern plantations. What's more, planted rubber requires five to seven years of careful, costly cultivation before production begins, and few can finance such an operation. But, cooperating with the Goodyear Rubber Company, the Institute now is offering a simple solution that cuts costs dramatically. On Goodyear's Costa Rican plantation, corn and other food crops are planted between the widely spaced young rubber trees for their first five years. Thus the worker provides much of his food with little more effort than he would use in keeping wild growth from strangling the seedlings. Insect and disease control is made easier, the loss of young trees is cut in half, and the new area is brought into production quicker than with the old methods.

A costly paradox of tropical agriculture is that plant diseases thrive as fantastically as plant life. In the Temperate Zone a fungus attack can soon be controlled by spraying, but in the months-long tropical rainy season fungicides invariably are washed away before they can be effective. Turrialba, mixing fungicides with thin latex-like solutions that oxidize and cling to the plant, believes the answer to that hoary problem is in sight.

Such triumphs promise a bright new era in tropical farming. But the Institute's expanding program and opportunities present a new problem. "Rising costs and increasing demands mean that we must get more support or curtail our efforts," Ralph Allee points out.

Some \$220,000, about 45 percent of the budget, comes from 14 member countries. Turrialba earns another 45 percent by sale of its crops and services. The remainder comes from private grants. But two of the largest countries to benefit from the program are not supporting members. Unless these and private interests in Latin and North America recognize its vital importance and come to its aid, this most fruitful of modern Latin-American revolutions will languish.





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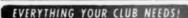
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No Frontier in Rotary

D. C. Kothari, Broker Governor, Rotary District 56 Madras, India

It stands to reason that voluntary organizations like Rotary Clubs have no national frontiers. Rotary today exists in practically every country in the world except the countries behind the Iron Curtain. From small beginnings, over the course of the last few years, Rotary has had a phenomenal growth and this could not have happened if there was not something in the movement which compelled the attention of all who came within its fold. It has enjoved the confidence and goodwill of the various countries where it has established itself and it earned this goodwill and confidence because the Governments concerned knew that it was a potent source of understanding and knowledge and therefore a force for peace. In Rotary there are no foreigners. Everybody is a Rotarian and the truth of this comes home to you when you travel outside your own frontiers and when you are received with that warmth and friendship that one associates with one's closest and dearest friends.-From a Rotary District Assembly address in Madras, India.

On Paying for Knowledge

GLEN CUMMING, Rotarian Insurance Underwriter

Trail, British Columbia, Canada
When help is needed, the easy way
out is to give money. There is mighty
little joy in shelling out dollars. In this
way we seldom get associated with the
problem of those whom we help, nor
do we share in their pleasure in the
relief which we have helped to bring
about.

When people need help:

To know what to do is wisdom.

To know how to do it is skill.

To do it as it should be done is service.

The world pays for but one kind of knowledge, and that is the kind which is expressed in terms of constructive service.—From an address before the Rotary Club of Rossland, British Columbia, Canada.

'Much to Learn . . . Much to Do'

John I. Spreckelmyer, Rotarian Veterans Administration Center Mgr. Bath, New York

A Rotarian shows by his manner and personal conduct that he has assumed certain responsibilities for his fellowmen and is a man who can be depended on to perform useful service for his fellowmen, for the very heart and soul of

Rotary is this desire to serve and support activities which are a means for service. . . When I was offered membership in my Rotary Club, I knew that I was being privileged to join with men of character and standing in this community. I quickly understood that to be worthy of Rotary principles I had much to learn and much to do. I found that a good Rotarian must respond to the Rotary call for service in his Club and community and elsewhere, giving generously of his time and talents to others.—From a Rotary Club address.

Inestimable Asset

Baleshwar Nath, Engineer President, Rotary Club Bareilly, India

Rotary held in public esteem and pursuing objectives in line with the aspirations of the country can be an

inestimable asset to India. Misjudged and misunderstood, it merely leads to waste of precious effort and resources that it commands, in practically all walks of life spread out almost over the entire subcontinent. A little reorientation of its policy in India will add volumes to



Natl

the sanguine mobilization of human effort and goodwill that this unique intercontinental organization encourages through its ideal of unstinted service.

Budget Time

Sherrod L. Braxton Son of Rotarian Durham, North Carolina

Theoretically, time is getting shorter and it is increasingly important that we learn to budget and conserve our time. When it seems that there are not enough hours in the day for us to complete our work, we should first examine our schedule or budget of time because this is most likely where our trouble lies. Famous people did not become so by any extra time allotted them, but by carefully using the time they had.

Observations

Russell J. Conn, Rotarian Compression Molder Boonton, New Jersey

A minute later your opportunity to return a smile is gone forever-and with it the interest due. . . . Sentiment is decent thought, heart-driven. . . . Past officers may either avoid polishing their tarnished brass or may make it gleam like gold. . . . The letter "R" is the one thing keeping a friend from being a fiend: "P." also starts Rotary. . . . It takes more than rood and fun to make a man a Rotarian-a brain and an oversized heart are also needed. . . . If you don't feel that you've missed something important when you miss a Rotary meeting, you are not yet a Rotarian. ... While most Clubs maintain broad avenues of service, others do not even keep the weeds out of their footpaths.

Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

Convention city, Seattle, will tarry in Gallup, for it is an ideal overnight stopping place. The capital of the beautiful Navajo Indian country is a visitor's treat, with such side trips as those to Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, and Inscription Rock being of extraordinary scenic interest. Anyone arriving on Wednesday will, of course, want to plan on "making up" his Rotary attendance at noon at the El Rancho Hotel.

And we are prepared to make reservations at motels or hotels, or to give any other help we can to travelling Rotarians and their families. Club Secretary Paul A. McCloskey and Fellowship Committee Chairman Frank E. Kleiner stand ready to line up reservations.

I must add this note: A request to the Indian Ceremonial Association here in Gallup will bring maps and literature concerning sight-seeing trips.

Mariners Not the First

Points Out John G. Barrett, Rotarian London, England

In Mariners, Ahoy! [THE ROTARIAN for March] The Scratchpad Man says that the Mariners, made up of Seattle, Washington, Rotarians, was "the first Rotary squadron in the world." I would draw attention to the fact that the Yachting Fellowship of Rotarians was minted in 1947 in England by a member of the Rotary Club of Brixton and during 1947, 1948, and 1949 organization was taking place throughout the world. In January, 1949, the first burgee was issued to me as founder commodore and since then the Yachting Fellowship has progressed and members have been enrolling from Australia and France, The Netherlands, and other Continental countries.

Rotarians from the British Isles have been visiting the Continent in their yachts for the past three or four years, and at the Rotary Convention in Paris last year a Rotary burgee flown from Rotarian Cook's cruiser was flying right outside the Convention Hall. Various rallies have been held in the British Isles for Rotarians with their own craft, and one of our members was flying the burgee in Bermuda not very long ago.

Deer Tale: What No Bladder?

Asks Ward H. Austin, Rotarian College President San Anselmo, California

I read with considerable interest and pleasure Archibald Rutledge's Tales of Deer [The Rotarian for November, 1953]. Although he mentioned many of the interesting peculiarities of the deer, he did not mention one of its shortcomings and one which most people are unaware of. I myself found out about it the hard way. Let me tell about it, briefly.

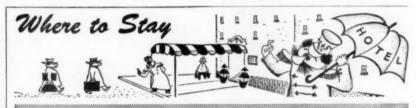
Back in 1917 I was invited on my first deer hunt in the Sierra Nevada Mountains above Kernville, California. As I left my home town on my trip, an elderly gentleman, a retired veterinarian who had nothing else to do but watch the train leave every day, asked me where I was going. When I told him it was a deer-hunting trip, he asked me if I knew that the gall bladder of the deer, being used medicinally, was worth \$25. I immediately saw a means of financing the trip, and wondered if the other fellows, who had gone out a week ahead of me, were aware of the medicinal values of the gall bladder. I had always carefully removed them from game which I had killed in the past.

When I arrived at the deer camp the next day, I found some of the fellows were already out hunting. In fact, one of the fellows had already got a four-pointer, was in the process of skinning it, and was about ready for help to carry the meat. He asked me what I wanted to carry. I immediately picked a hind-quarter and the liver and was soon headed for camp. I proceeded a short distance and pulled off to one side to

examine the liver. I was somewhat surprised to find only scar tissue where the gall bladder had been. My immediate reaction, I believe, was a natural one. Apparently the other fellows knew the value of the gall bladder and had beaten me to it. I looked forward eagerly to the shooting of my first deer and the \$25 I would make from the sale of the gall bladder.

To make a long story short, I killed two bucks all by myself. I dressed them on the spot and carefully checked the liver for the gall bladder. Either those deer had been operated on before I shot them, or I didn't know where to look for a gall bladder. I began to get suspicious, but I did not discuss it with any members of the party. Finally our hunting trip came to an end.

When I arrived home, my old friend the veterinarian met the train as usual. His first comment was, "What luck? How many gall bladders?" I said, "I have 50 pounds of fresh meat and a lot



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meeta; (S) Summer; (W) Winter,

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of jerky, but no gall bladders." He laughed and so did I, although I am sure that he laughed the louder. Finally he said, "Ward, for some reason, neither the deer nor the horse has a gall bladder."

Possibly you know someone who actually claims he has cut out and removed the gall bladder of a deer. In that case it makes even a better joke when he finds out there "ain't no such thing" in a deer!

Cover Lad's Face 'Priceless'

Thinks GEORGE LEDIOYT, Rotarian Abstracter

Ogallala, Nebraska

The cover on THE ROTARIAN for April strikes me as being an outstanding bit of photography. The expression on the little fellow's face is priceless.

Perhaps it's because we see it in our own youngster's face so often, but never catch it in a picture, that makes me appreciate it so much.

I'm going to frame my copy of this cover and keep it.

Re: Rotary's Object

By CHARLES J. BURCHELL, Rotarian Rarrister

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

In Rotary in World Affairs, by N. C. Laharry [THE ROTARIAN for April], it is stated: "He [President Crawford Mc-Cullough] appointed Osgood Hale, dean of the law school of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to draft the Object." That is, the present fourth point in Rotary's Object.

This is not a correct statement of the development of the present fourth point

in the Object of Rotary.

The facts are that in the year 1920 Estes (Pete) Snedecor, President of Rotary for 1920-21, appointed Dr. Donald McRae, dean of the law school at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and a member of the Halifax Rotary Club and a Past District Governor. to be the Chairman of a Committee to draft a new Constitution for Rotary, based on a resolution unanimously passed at the Atlantic City Convention of that year. This resolution was drafted at the Atlantic City Convention by a small three-man Committee, of which I was a member, and in the work of drafting Donald McRae, although not officially a member, was called in, at my suggestion, to assist.

The resolution stressed the great importance of the international aspect of Rotary

During the course of the preparation of his new draft Constitution, in or about the month of November, 1920, I remember very clearly McRae calling my attention to the fact that none of the then Objects of Rotary contained any reference to its international aspect. At that time he showed me his proposed draft of a new Object which read as fol-

"To aid in the advancement of international peace and goodwill through a fellowship of business and professional men of all nations united in the Rotary ideal of service."

At the Rotary Convention which was held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1921 McRae's draft for a new Constitution was, on his motion, held up for further consideration due to objections which had been raised by several District Conferences because it was felt that his draft did not give enough autonomy to national organizations in Rotary.

Immediately, however, Rotarian Mc-Rae then moved a separate resolution that his draft incorporating the international aspect of Rotary, as above quoted, should be one of the Objects of Rotary and his motion was unanimously approved by the Edinburgh Conven-

I may add that Donald McRae in later years became a professor of law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and is now living in retirement in Toronto.

Elder-Citizen Follow-up

Noted by WALLACE S. MYERS, Lawyer Governor, Rotary District 155 San Anselmo, California

In The Rotarian for November, 1953, was presented a very fine article entitled The Case of the Elder Citizen, by Donald J. Thorman. We have a case of an elder citizen in District 155. His name is Manny Charnow, a member of the Rotary Club of San Rafael. For many months now he has been working to establish a program for senior citizens of Marin County, California.

Manny has been making progress in



Manny Charnow proves a friend of man.

his program, as is indicated by the fact that a few weeks ago some 100 Marin County senior citizens were taken by bus to San Francisco for the day to enjoy a movie and lunch-all without cost to them. Manny arranged the trip and Rotarians and other individuals financed it. A San Anselmo florist gave a corsage to each woman, the high-school band provided music, the Mayor declared "Senior Citizens Day," and a send-off program was held at the courthouse. Various speakers underscored the need of a program for senior citizens. We San Anselmo Rotarians think Manny Charnow has made a good start.

"Mine Was a "Rotary Living Club"

Reports A. THURSTON ST. CLAIR, JR. Clerauman

Broomall, Pennsylvania

In his By Their Signs in THE ROTAR-IAN for April, John H. Starie, in commenting on the Rotary wheel by the roadside, said, "Dress it up, give it a

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voice, and it will tell the passing stranger that Rotary lives here."

I am no longer a Rotarian. I was until recently. My Club, I am happy to say, was a "Rotary living Club." Not that the Club was unusual in the activities that it supports-Little League, the Scouts, get - out - the - vote campaigns, blood-bank program, etc.—but it has not stopped there. As a minister, I often had the need of many of the members in service to others above and beyond self: the physician who aided the sick. the representative of the telephone company who obtained a phone for a postoperative case, the lawyer who prevented a divorce, the dentist who brought comfort to one in pain, the grocer who gave food in the name of Christianity, the car dealer who encouraged a Christian worker by giving his service, the school principal who met the problem of an upset family, the athletic coach who made men out of boys, the real-estate broker who helped a man know that someone cared. All these and many another have shown that they know what Rotary

They have learned the secret of giving, of serving others without thought of self. The hours given in helping others, in helping meet the problems of others, are known to them alone. That which they have done to make the world a better place will never be fully known to others, but it is proof that they know what it means to be a "Rotary living Club."

I am proud to have been a member of the Rotary Club of Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

Don't Neglect a 'Warm Friend'

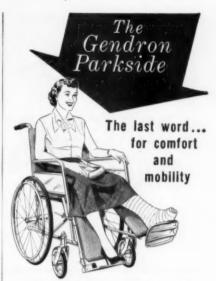
Says Leonard A. Magnuson, Rotarian Furniture-Hardware Manufacturer Jamestown, New York

I should like to underscore what John H. Starie says in his *By Their Signs* in The Rotarian for April: "The Rotary wheel is a warming friend on a lonely road."

Recently on a trip to California I was on the lookout for "a warming friend" in every community as I was anxious to maintain as perfect a Rotary attendance record as possible. But time after time I was disappointed in "a warming friend on a lonely road": it was weather beaten and in bad repair. The small sign usually placed beneath the Rotary emblem was often so weather beaten that it was almost impossible to make out the date and place of meeting. In many instances there was no sign beneath the emblem. As a contrast, I noticed that other service clubs' signs were freshly painted and seemed to be taken care of much better than Rotary

Another thing: The small sign below the emblem was often so small that at the speed with which most drivers go through a town it was difficult to read the sign—or to turn around and get the necessary information.

Yes, the wheel is "a warming friend on a lonely road." But let's not neglect that "friend"!



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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELAND FLORIDA



A HOBBY collector from 'way back is Rotarian Joseph W. Ross, a florist in Centralia, Illinois. Collecting has been a lifetime interest of his, and has led him into several hobby fields, all of which he writes about in the story that

RACK in the days when buffaloes roamed the wide-open spaces of Texas, I was growing up there in the out-ofdoors, an Illinois lad watching the West develop. Though my years in that pioneer territory were few-my family soon returned to Illinois—it was there that I was nipped by the "collecting bug," a powerful little virus from whose bite I have never recovered. First I collected land and marine shells, then fossils, and next came old coins. Then I started a stamp collection: for 50 years it has been my main hobby interest.

In collecting stamps, the hobbyist must specialize-that is, he must divide his collection into various stamp categories and then direct his efforts toward the completion of each particular group. For example, when I began collecting I decided to concentrate on U.S.A. postmarked stamps, and thus I set up an album for each of the 48 States, with the counties in each State arranged alphabetically. Then my goal was to acquire at least one postmarked stamp from every post office of all counties.

My U.S.A. collection numbers 55 albums and includes thousands of stamps, but still it is not complete. In several of the State groups some counties are missing, but eventually these will be filled out. The Illinois album, for instance, includes ten to 150 different stamps from every one of the 102 county seats in the State, but I still must obtain postmarks from a few small communities in about 50 counties. The Chicago group in this collection has well over 2,000 stamps from different post offices - and no two stamps are alike. This set I have kept in loose-leaf form to facilitate its display before schools, clubs, and other community organizations.

When I display portions of my collection at schools, I think the album that attracts most attention is the one devoted to the birthplaces of all U. S. Presidents up to Harry S. Truman. This grouping includes a picture of each birthplace and the stamps issued for each President. The denominations of the Presidential issues from one to 25 coincide with the numerical position of each man in the line of U.S. Presidents, except for the 23d President. Benjamin Harrison, the 23d, is on a 24-cent stamp, because the numbering plan was altered when Grover Cleveland became both the 22d and the 24th President. Thus, Harrison was moved up to the 24-cent stamp, and no 23-cent stamp was issued.

After the 25-cent issue, the numerical sequence was no longer followed.

Other special sections in my collection include those set aside for airmail postage, odd cancellations, franked postmarks of U. S. Senators and Congressmen, soldier mail, illegal postmarks, precanceled stamps, and several others. I also have a large collection of misdirected letters, each one bearing the name of the sending office and the one to which it was incorrectly forwarded. My State-capital set, which includes stamps postmarked in all U.S. capital



A philatelist for 50 years, Rotarian Ross' U.S.A. stamps fill 55 albums. Here he works with an Illinois set.

cities, gives the State, the capital, the area of the State in square miles, and the number of counties. This group is also in loose-leaf form for exhibition.

The oldest item in my collection goes back to 1828, when neither stamps nor envelopes were in use in the United States. At that time all letters were simply folded, sealed with wax, and the postmark and postage written on the outside with a quill pen. Other early items include Civil War mail on which the postage was also written by hand.

Among the many joys that come to me through philately, one is the joy of helping boys and girls get a start down the long and happy road of stamp collecting. The help of my many friends has in a large measure contributed to the size of my collection, and thus whenever I can I like to help others in the same way. To help beginners I shall be glad to send anyone ten postmarks from small towns in southern Illinois upon receipt of a stamped selfaddressed envelope. My two sons and I are also interested in exchanging Illinois postmarks for certain old stamps and commemorative issues. Yes, collecting runs in my family, and I'm happy that my sons know its pleasures.

What's Your Hobby?

If you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family and have a hobby you would like to have listed below, just drop The Hobbyhonse Groom a note and one of these months your name will appear. He

makes but one request: that you acknowledge correspondence which comes your way

Stamps: Deldre Hill (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian — interested in collecting stamps), 10° Gipps St., Wollongong, Aus-

stamps), 10° Gipps St., Wollongong, Australia.

Photography: George F. Lonergan (wishes to exchange 35-m.m. slides with Rotarians throughout the world in order to learn more about other Clubs and countries; welcomes correspondence), 21 Gore St., Albion, N. 2, Brisbane, Australia.

Photography: Sadik Noorani (25-year-old son of Rotarian—would like to exchange snapshots and view cards, also magazines), Box 4, Bhavnagar, India.

Stamps: Fred Reyes (son-in-law of Rotarian—will exchange stamps and picture postcards; interested in accounting literature), 177 General Echavez St., Cebu City, The Philippines.

Doorknobs: Frederick L. Magnus (collects antique and old-fashioned doorknobs; will exchange), Box 164, Succasunna, N. J. U.S.A.

Paper Napkins: Mary Marshall (9-year-

Paper Napkinn: Mary Marshall (9-yearold daughter of Rotarian—interested in collecting and exchanging paper napkins,
Cameo Beach, Fenelon Falls, Ont., Canada.
Addressed Envelopes: H. K. Douthit
saves envelope fronts upon which his name
and address appear; will exchange packets
of ten to 100 with Rotarians with the same
hobby), University of Nebraska, School of
Agriculture, Curtis, Nebr., U.S.A.
Pen Pals: The following have indicated
their interest in having pen friends:
Dorothy Bryson (13-year-old daughter of

their interest in having pen friends:
Dorothy Bryson (13-year-old daughter of
Rotarian—will be glad to have letters from,
and to exchange stamps with, girls her ageespecially from Canada and New Zealand),
47 Lightburn Ave., Ulverston, England.
Renato A. Ramos (17-year-old nephew of
Rotarian—desires pen pals interested in
photography, sports, stamps; will exchange), Araneta Institute of Agriculture,
Victoneta Park, Malabon, The Philippines.
Virginis Lee Goole (Mayer-old daughter

change), Araneta Institute of Agriculture, Victoneta Park, Malabon, The Philippines. Virginia Lee Goode (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with boys and girls all over the world; likes reading, sports, exchanging postcards), Box 96, Fieldale, Va., U.S.A.

Julienne Cunliffe (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people; interested in reading, history, natural science, picture postcards, stamps, sports), Woodgrove, 252, Todmorden Road, Burnley, England.

Eugenio Corazo (16-year-old nephew of Rotarian—will enjoy correspondence with boys and girls of own age; likes letter writing and reading; will exchange stamps, especially those from South America, Africa, the Middle East and Near East), 42 A Sikatuna St., Cebu, The Philippines.

St., Cebu, The Philippines.

Wilma Edmiston (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with a girl of her age; collects stamps and moviestar pictures), 447 O'Hara Dr., Green Acres, Danville, Ky., U.S.A.

Margaret M. Lawrence (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen pal interested in ballet, sports, popular music; wishes to know about schools outside Australia and New Zealand), 1 Andrew Ave., Millswood, Australia. Australia

Australia.
Charles F. Cummings, Jr. (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian—desires correspondence with boys and girls from English-speaking countries; hobbies are aviation, auto sports, big-game hunting, expeditions, travel, music, dancing, movie stars), 641 N. Eighth West, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
Cirender Kr. Varma (son of Rotarian—invites letters from young people of other countries, especially Scouts who attended the 1947 World Jamboree in France; will exchange stamps and coins for jokers from

-former

"As I see it, the only trouble with you, Harry, is that you're money mad.'

playing cards), 6/26 W. E. A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi 5, India.

playing cards), 6/26 W. E. A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi 5, India.

A. N. Agarwal (15-year-old nephew of Rotarian—wants pen friends all over the world; interests are stamps, view cards, fraternity work), 9, Bhupinder Nagar, Patiala, India. Leovina Magana (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals; interested in instrumental music, sports, reading, collecting stamps and postcards), 1-B Templanza, Evangelista, Quiapo, Manila, The Philippines. Florenda Tiangson (16-year-old niece of Rotarian—would like to correspond with young people; likes movies, collecting moviestar pictures, postcards), Silliman University, Dumaguete, The Philippines.

A. Louise Geyer (daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals aged 14-16 in Canada, England, Europe, U.S.A.; interested in "ham" radio, flying, skiing, salling, horses), 6240 Adobe Drive, San Diego 15, Calif., U.S.A. Nina Navarrete (19-year-old niece of Rotarian—would like pen friends aged 19-24 outside The Philippines; likes movies; collects pins and stamps), 253 Mango Ave, Cebu, The Philippines.

Ken Gibson (23-year-old son of Rotarian—with severence with any one interested and severe conservations with any one interested.

Ken Gibson (23-year-old son of Rotarian-wishes correspondence with anyone inter-ested in collecting stamps and covers), 418 Spruce St. N. E., Albuquerque, N. Mex., U.S.A.

Spruce St. N. E., Albuquerque, N. Mex., U.S.A.

Rocky Wilton (12-year-old son of Rotarian—wants pen pals 11 to 13 years old; would like to exchange pictures of "cars of the future" for those of other countries, particularly Britain and South America), 1703 Seventh Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta., Canada. Jean Copley (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals her age; hobbies are music and stamp collecting), 910 Highland Ave., Falls Church, Va., U.S.A.

Sylvia Copley (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people; interests are music, sports, dancing), Meadow Springs Farm, Oley, Pa., U.S.A.

Mary Aurelia Taylor (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen pal; is a Brownie, and likes horses, cats, dolts), Box 55, Route 3, Old Buncombe Road, Greenville, S. C., U.S.A.

S.A. Richard Barrows (13-year-old son of Ro-rian—would like pen friends from British (est Indies; will exchange Australian amps), P. O. Box 22, Mount Gambier, Aus-

traila.

Channing Ferguson (10-year-old son of Rotarian—wants pen pal his age in the Belgian Congo; especially interested in wild animals), Ross Road, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.

Janice Knight (13-year-old niece of Rotarian—would like pen friends her age; interests are music, art, stamp collecting), Nerrina, Llowalong, Stratford, Gippsland, Australia.

Australia.

Joseph Hajdu (12-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people his age; likes music, sports, art, photography, Scouting), 633 Ashcroft Ave., Cresson, Pa., U.S.A.

a., U.S.A. Jocelyn Taine (16-year-old niece of Ro-grian—desires pen friends aged 17-20, espe-ally in U.S.A., France, Denmark, Switzer-nd, hobbies are modern and ballet dancing,

cially in U.S.A., France, Denmark, Switzerland; hobbies are modern and ballet dancing,
reading, swimming, tennis, basketball, photography), c/o Mrs. A. Fletcher, Whakapara,
Northland, New Zealand.
Janette Ayoul Milad (20-year-old cousin of
Rotarian—will enjoy correspondence in English with young people aped 18-23; interests include reading, knitting, collecting
photos, music, movies), 2 Madares Rokel ElMaaref St., Geziret Badran, Shoubra, Egypt.
Carolina Y. Florida (24-year-old niece of
Rotarian—wishes correspondence with
young people aged 18-25; interested in collecting stamps, movies, novels, sports), 99
Mango Road, San Francisco Del Monte,
Quezon City, The Philippines.
Celia Las Piñas (15-year-old niece of Rotarian—desires pen pals; will exchange
stamps and postcards), Calendagan, Dumaguete, The Philippines.
Shirley P, Florida (18-year-old niece of Ro-

Shirley P. Florida (18-year-old niece of Ro-tarian—will welcome correspondence with young people aged 18-25; collects stamps, likes movies and sports), Manaliii St., Opon, The Philippines.

Mary McIntosh (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals of her age in Canada, West Indies, New Zealand; interests include sports, music, dancing, snapshots, reading), 3 Selbome Ave. East, Kumalo, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Evelyn T. Garcia (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—will welcome pen pals; interested in piano, stamps, movies), c/o Bacolod-Murcia Central, Bacalod, The Philippines.

Murcia Central, Bacaiod, The Frilippines.
Regina V. Garcia (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to exchange letters with children her age; likes music, piano, stamps, reading, movies), c'o Bacolod-Murcia Central, Bacolod, The Philippines.

-THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM





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Stripped GFARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The following is a favorite of J. Hurley Kaylor, a Nevada, Missouri, Rotarian.

In the early days of the automobile, when it was customary to stop the car whenever the driver was about to pass a horse-drawn vehicle, I was driving a coupé down the road a few miles out of town. I met a man and his wife driving a team of horses hitched to a lumber wagon. When the woman saw me, she began to scream. When I got closer to the wagon, I stopped my car to wait. The man called to me.

"Say, Mister," he said, "if you will please come and lead my wife by. I can get the team by alright."

Loose Screws

Ten words that wage a reckless start And end in utter panic,

Are these: "I'll take this thing apart And be my own mechanic.

-WILLIAM W. PRATT

It's 3-D

For each of these items there is a synonym containing three d's. Can you see them without special glasses?

1. Senile and feeble. 2. Feared. 3. Father. 4. To waste time. 5. Corrupted. 6. Unquestionable. 7. Nonpaying passenger. 8. Devoted. 9. Amazed. 10. Share of profit.

This quiz was submitted by Dale E. Win-ship, of Bristol, Connecticut.

River Recognition

Can you recognize a river when you see one? These, for example?

- 1. Might have been named for certain warlike women.
- 2. Wetbacks reach Texas by way of it. 3. An endearment ending in "ing."
- 4. Round, pumpkin-colored citrus fruit.
- 5. Chaldean children once waded in it.
- 6. If you "con" an atlas, you'll find this one.
 - 7. Eli's sons scull on it.
- 8. The Halfmoon sailed up this one. 9. This Chinese river is the Spanish word for "yes."
 - 10. Serpentine.

11. Supposedly blue.

12. A celebrated siren sailed on this one.

13. Sacred river of India.

14. Wagnerian characters cavorted in it.

15. The Cotton Blossom sailed on this

This quiz was submitted by Will Barker, of Washington, D. C.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Some cause happiness wherever they go: others when they go .- Rotaview, LONGVIEW, TEXAS.

The reason lots of us never hear opportunity knock is because we are at our neighbor's house pouring out a hardluck story .- Rotary-Graph, Concord, CALIFORNIA.

Women are not strong physically, but one of them can put the cap on a fruit jar so it takes 20 minutes for her husband to get it off .- Rotary News, STER-LING. ILLINOIS.

A farmer was trying hard to fill out the railroad claim sheet for a cow that had been killed by a train. He managed to answer all the questions until he came to the last item: "Disposition of carcass." After puzzling over the question for some time, he wrote, "Kind and gentle."-Weekly Letter, Picton, On-TARIO, CANADA.

Did you ever notice that he who has an hour to kill spends it with him who doesn't?-The Bright'ner, BRIGHTON, COLORADO

Friend: "So now you and your son are carrying on the business together?"

Owner: "Not exactly, I run the business and my son does the carrying on." -Commerce

The luggage-laden husband stared miserably down the platform at the departing train. "If you hadn't taken so long getting ready," he sadly admonished his wife, "we would have caught that train!"

"Yes," she replied, "and if you had not hurried me so, we wouldn't have so long to wait for the next one."-Arc Light, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA.

Timetables

Timetables are efficient, And most convenient, too, For telling when a train get in, . . . At least when it was due! -VIVIAN G. GOULED

Answers to Quizzes

17's 3-D; I, Doddering. Z. Dreaded. 3. Daddering. Daddy. 4. Diddle, 5. Degraded. 6. Deroided. 10. Dividend. 8. Dedicated. 9. Dumfounded. Rivers Recoentrios: I. Amazon. Z. Rio Crande. 3. Darling. 4. Orange. 5. Euphrames. 8. Hudson. 9. Sl. 10. Snake. 11. Dambe. 12. Nike. 13. Sl. 10. Snake. 11. Dambe. 12. Nike. 13. Sl. 10. Snake. 11. Dambe. 12. Nike. 13. Sl. 10. Snake. 14. Mississippi.

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of a limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago I, Illinois. . . .

This month's winner comes from Robert Miles, an Otego, New York, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it is August 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

UP . . . AND. . . DOWN For three days a climber named Nick Climbed a mountain with chisel and pick, As he neared top of same, An avalanche came,

PASSER-BY-BY

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in The Rotarian for February: There was a young Lochinvar Who raced here and there in his car. Said he, with wild glee, "No one can pass me,"

Here are the "ten best" last lines: His last words 'til he reached Judgment's

Dar.
(Mrs. Phoebe Snyder, daughter of an Amherst, Massachusetts, Rotarian.)
Then he sped where his ancestors are.
(H. C. Hardwick, member of the Rotary Club of Oakville, Ontario, Canada.)

Now they're puzzled where bits of him are.
(Mrs. H. Cleo Burris, wife of a
Redlands, California, Rotarian.)
Of speed fiends I am the star."
(Thomas Lamont, member of the Rotary Club of Auckland, New Zealand.)

On a cloud he now strums his guitar. (Margaret Remsberg, daughter of a Rupert, Idaho, Rotarian.)

Hit a tree and flew high, wide, and far.

(Geo. M. Punshon, member of the
Rotary Club of Footscray, Australia.)

But one man who did wore a star.

our one man wind did wore a star.

(Mrs. Glyndon Smith, wife of a Eureka, California, Rotarian.)

I'm faster than lightning, by far."

(D. C. Leffler, member of the Rotary Club of Holdrege, Nebraska.)

Til I rescue my love from afar."

(Perry O. Hanson, member of the Rotary Club of Iola, Kansas.) But a pole stopped his car with a jar. (Don D. Schriner, member of the Ro-tary Club of New Athens, Illinois.)

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